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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE NEW INDIA BILL.

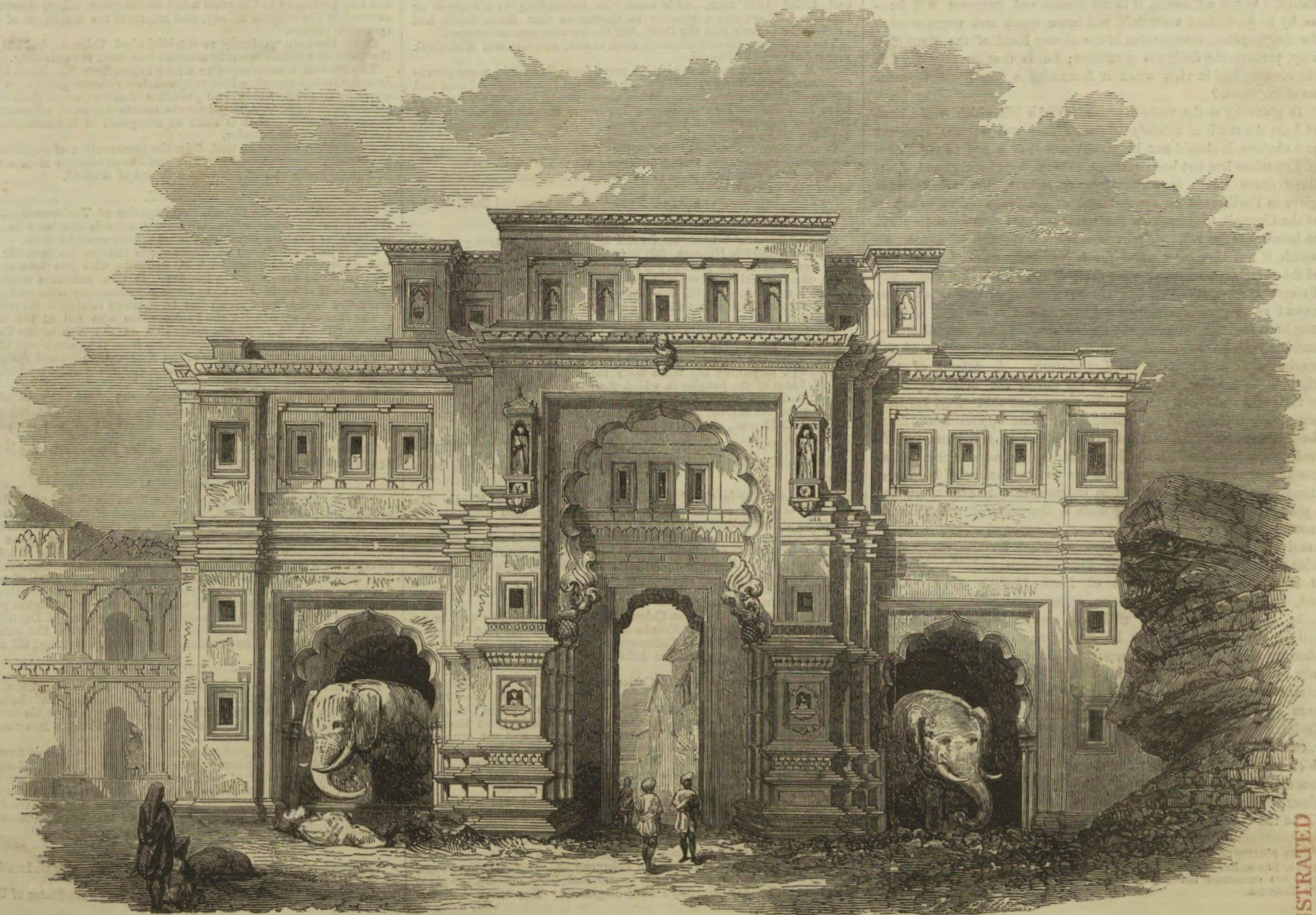
In the days when there were Chartists, it was understood that the most influential members of that body were of opinion that there was more real sympathy for the people, properly so called, among the Tories, than in any section of the Liberal party, the Whigs being more especially exempted. Some such theory as this has been constantly floating about in Mr. Disraeli's novels and other contributions to literature; and it has been a vein running through most of his great abstract speeches in Parliament. The application of this idea would seem to be the mainspring of the policy, so far as it has been developed, of the new Government, and, of course, one is at no loss to trace the origin of the inspiration. In several other matters, to which allusion has before been made in these columns, there has been an evident attempt on the part of the Ministry to steer right into the course in which they are likely to have their sails filled by the favouring gale of popularity; and not altogether without success. Encouraged, no doubt, by these more or less minute results, they have in their new India Bill made what they meant to be a comprehensive bid for popularity; and it is not even yet too soon to prophesy that they have probably only made an enormous blunder. It is not too much to say that the bill has met at its very outset with the most fatal of receptions, for it has as nearly as possible been laughed at. It is true that ridicule has not so vital and immediate an effect in this country as in France; but, even in our more sober and more lumbering way, few

things, intended to be serious, are able to survive a reputation that they are fair subjects for jocularity. The combination of odd provisions and startling tentatives which make up the India Bill is evidently the production of the two cleverest men in the Ministry—Lord Ellenborough and Mr. Disraeli; and probably they have been superintended in their work by the third best head among them, that of the Premier, to whom, perhaps, the more comic parts of the measure may belong. The result is just what might have been expected from a collocation of geniuses who have not condescended to take such a practical keen experience as that of Mr. Henley into their counsels. The production is a great deal too clever. In this case, if ever, vaulting ambition has o'erleaped itself; and we shall be greatly mistaken if the usual consequence, that of falling on the wrong side, does not ensue.

The speech of Mr. Disraeli in introducing the bill was founded on what he would fain have us think was a deep reverence for, and an anxious desire to attain to, that element in the home Administration of India which it has been the custom of late to deny, and with a considerable show of reason, to the existing system of double government; and that is, responsibility. It would seem that, in order to arrive at that most desirable quality, for the future we are to have a despotic Minister for India at the head of a collection of gentlemen, which is called a Council, consisting of eighteen members, and a Vice-President, not one of whom is to be in Parliament, or to be in a position to gainsay in public a single assertion of the President, who will of course

possess that advantage; and his councillors, being in fact only the registrars of his decrees, so long as he chooses, are yet in the abstract to bear the same burden of responsibility which is supposed to belong to the colleagues of a Prime Minister in a Cabinet. The real fact then will be, that in consequence of their large number they will be far less effective than a more compact body for the advantageous discharge of the duties of administration intrusted to them; while their very unwieldiness will afford the best opportunities to the President to neutralise their influence, and to avail himself of the power given him practically to govern without them. As, according to the proposed organisation of the Council, its members are to be divided into Committees, it is more than likely that, with a knowing hand in authority over them, they will very soon be reduced to inspectors of departments, possessing no more real influence on principles of administration than the individual Lords of the Admiralty.

But it is the adoption of this large body of which the Council is to consist on which the great principle of the bill—namely, its angling for popularity—rests. If you did not have these eighteen councillors, how were you to have introduced the elective principle into their appointment, and how were you to have created that large, mazy, mysterious will-o'-the-wisp, Constituency, the idea of which is intended to speak directly to the dearest prejudices of the self-governing people of England? How otherwise were you to get those "representative men" of whom Mr. Disraeli spoke with such unction into that hitherto closed corporation, the Government of



GATEWAY LEADING INTO THE PALACE SQUARE, KOLAPOOR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

India? How else were you to get that principle into the bill which is to permeate the whole system of Indian life, and to gather together in one essence the concentrated wisdom and experience of every man who has had any connection, proximate or remote, with Asiatic affairs, which, having been duly filtered through the brain of the President of the new Council, is to pervade the measures hereafter to be taken for the government of our Eastern dependencies?

Although it may be answered at present that it is a matter of detail, still it is not too soon to inquire where are you to find, to fix, and to register, this roving constituency? How are you to test and to gauge its qualifications, and what is to be its actual extent?

But where there is so much of patent objection to that portion of the proposed Council which is to be elected by what we suppose we must call an Indian-knowledge constituency, pure and simple, what is to be said to that notable device, that marvel of ingenuity, which, it is insinuated, is intended to give to the people of this country a direct share in the government of India, by means of five members of the Council elected by the Parliamentary constituencies of what are assumed to be, in all respects, the chief cities of England, Ireland, and Scotland? In the first place, on what grounds can it be taken that these five cities represent the popular feeling of all England with regard to India? There is no special qualification so obvious as not to be doubted, in the constituencies of those towns which gives them an unquestionable capability of judging who are the best men to contribute sense, knowledge, and justice to the councils of the Government of Hindostan. If the population of certain towns are to elect the right men for this purpose (according to the definition of them laid down by Mr. Disraeli, be it understood), why should you not go to Bath and Cheltenham to seek a fitting constituency? Why are these particular cities to be selected as a kind of cockpit for battles between rival candidates for seats at a Board with a thousand a year and a share of Indian patronage? This is introducing the American principle of election into executive departments in all its objectionableness and with none of the fairness which may be supposed to be derived from its universality. Why, after this, should not the Lords of the Admiralty be elected by the great naval arsenal towns? Nothing is so likely as that in elections of this kind money should become a remarkable and pervading element. Imagine the delight of a longshore-man of the city of London, when solicited for his vote by a candidate, whom that erudite class of voters would imagine to be one of those nabobs, who still haunt the stages of such theatres as they frequent. Turn the matter which way you will, it seems to be invested with a ludicrous aspect; and not all the pompous declamation about the introduction of the democratic element into the Government of India has been able to blind the great majority of the public to the defect in principle which it is sought to foist into the bill, and the impracticability and unworkableness of the plan as a whole. The attempt to combine the nominee and elective system in one body has hitherto, wherever it has been tried, proved a failure; and it is hardly to be expected that, in the constitution of a Council for India, which will be so peculiarly situated, and which will have such exceptional and unusual duties to perform, the anomaly will be less glaring than in other and less difficult cases. If, as has been above hinted (and, looking to the tendencies of at least one of the framers of the bill, and he the official who, were it to pass into law, would have to carry its provisions into operation, it is not an unlikely conjecture), it is artfully intended to erect such a Board—for a Board, and not a Council, it to all intents and purposes will be—as, by its discordant materials, will leave space and verge enough for the perpetual intervention of the strong hand of the President, why, perhaps the design is a success; but is that the object which the country had in view when it demanded a new home Government for India?

In glancing at the various properties of a bill which would have at least the merit of subtlety, if the subtlety was not too apparent and obvious, it should not be passed over that a sop to the House of Commons has not been omitted. With a generosity and disinterestedness which is particularly suspicious, the Government gives to Parliament the appointment of the first nominee members of the Council, inasmuch as the names of those to be chosen will be inserted in the bill. Apart from the introduction of a principle which, if not altogether novel, for it has been adopted in the case of the Commissioners under the Oxford and Cambridge University Reform Bills, but which has yet never been carried to such an extent as to give Parliament a power which it has not hitherto sought to exercise—namely, the appointment of executive officials—nothing can be more objectionable than the discussion of the merits of individuals by the Legislature. A debate of this kind in Committee would be of all others the most repulsive to members and to the public. But more than this. Just see how completely it shifts the responsibility of these appointments from the Government to Parliament; and this in a measure which professes to have for its starting-point the grand doctrine of responsibility of the Indian Executive to Parliament. However enough has probably been said to indicate that, if ever there was a pretentious failure proceeding from a Government which, in its enunciation, asks credit for largeness of conception and comprehensiveness of view, it is this India Bill which has issued from the joint mental laboratory of Lord Ellenborough and Mr. Disraeli. It is the first great attempt of Lord Derby's Government, and, unless it is modified to an extent which will go far to make it a new measure, there is every probability that it will be the last. No doubt, before the reopening of Parliament after the recess, the Government will have discovered that it is only by avoiding to soar too high that they will be able to avail themselves of that year of office which has been freely offered to them, and they may be content to produce a measure for the future administration of India which will be simple in its provisions and practicable in its workings, instead of one founded on a theory which is intended to be grand, but which is, in fact, very nearly absurd. If the Government should, however, elect to stake their existence on the bill as it stands, it needs no ghost to tell us what will be the consequence.

Two steamers will speedily be dispatched from the Thames by Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co., under contract with her Majesty's Government, to commence the mail service between Sydney and the ports of New Zealand.

GATEWAY AT KOLAPOOR.

We give on the preceding page an Engraving of a large Gateway leading into the Palace-square at Kolapore, in the Southern Mahratta country. Kolapore has lately become known to the public as a town in which two incipient mutinies have been checked by prompt measures, the last by the firmness and determination of Colonel Le Grand Jacob.

The gateway is very handsome both inside and out, the former being faced with very rich black marble. It, however, is not in keeping with the rest of the palace, which runs round three sides of a square, and consists of a straggling collection of wretched, low-built, dark apartments which the magnificence of the gateway causes to look doubly mean.

Kolapore (distant S.E. from Bombay 185 miles) is the principal place and seat of government of the Raj, or State, of the same name. In 1825 a British force advanced to the place, and the reconnaissance gave the information that the defences were weak, and might without much difficulty be taken by escalade. On the ramparts were many guns of small calibre, from four to twelve pounders; but there was reason to conclude the garrison had no supply of ammunition. In consequence of the Rajah having again become troublesome it was once more necessary to march a force against him. The place was peaceably delivered up to the British troops, the Arabs and Scindians, who constituted the garrison, marching in search of other service, and the rabble, which had collected from various quarters, dispersing in all directions. Under British authority the physical condition has been scarcely less benefited than the political and civil circumstances of the country of which it is the capital. The town being excessively crowded and unhealthy, a series of measures for its sanitary improvement commenced in 1848; and it has since been officially reported that the place has been tolerably cleansed from its filthiness, and that a plentiful supply of water has been obtained.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

The following telegram from Mr. Acting Consul-General Green was received at the Foreign Office on Sunday, 8.30 p.m.:

SUEZ, March 25.

VICE-CONSUL WEST, SUEZ, TO ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL GREEN, ALEXANDRIA.

The most cheering intelligence that has reached Bombay for some time is our good fortune to be able to forward by this mail.

The Commander-in-Chief, having received the whole of the convoy and siege trains from Agra, on the 23rd February, and subsequently learnt that Stewart's, Orr's, and Whitlock's columns were well on their march towards Jhansi, broke up on the 2nd of March from Cawnpore, and proceeded to Alumbagh. Having amassed his troops together in advance, he dispatched Sir James Outram across the Goomtee on the 6th, and took up a position himself at Dilkoosha. Sir J. Outram crossed with 6000 men and thirty guns, and was attacked on the other side by the rebels. The enemy, however, were repulsed by Sir Colin Campbell from Chanda.

The brigade of Jung Bahadur was completed at Nubtanpore on the 2nd of March, and the Gorkahs were to advance across the Goora.

Before the arrival of Sir Colin, General Outram had to repulse a great attack made by the rebels on his positions at Alumbagh and Jelalabad. This attack took place on the 21st, when the rebels came on in great force, flanking two sides of our positions, and having a heavy column in the centre. Sir James Outram had received intelligence of the attack by spies, and was prepared for it. He moved out on the approach of the enemy, cut off both their flanks, took two guns, and forced them to retreat. His loss altogether trifling—viz., 21 wounded.

A second attack of the same kind was made on the 25th, when they were repulsed, with loss of three guns.

Franks' column had also a decisive action. It marched 29th February, in advance of Budlappore, and encountered the enemy near Shandina. Brigadier Franks prevented a junction between the two insurgent corps, the first under Mahomet Dusein, and the second under a disaffected Chukladara; the former had 21,000 men and 21 guns; the latter 8000 men and 8 guns. He outmanoeuvred them, and beat them separately, killing and wounding 2800, and taking all their guns.

The rebel corps of Mahomet Dusein had taken up a strongly-intrenched position on the north of Kadshagunge, eight miles from Shandina. Brigadier Franks outflanked them and forced them to retire with loss of eight guns. Three miles further he halted, when the second corps of rebels attacked them, and he was again victorious, and all obstacles on his march to Lucknow were removed. At the same time Brigadier Hope Grant marched from Onas to Futtehpore Chowrasie, the old haunt of Nana Sahib, and blew it up, took four guns, and killed 1800 men, with casualties amounting to seventeen or eighteen. There was a rumour at Cawnpore that Nana Sahib had crossed the Ganges into the Doab, but the rumour was unfounded.

The cavalry regiments resumed their march, and General Whitlock proceeded towards Jhansi.

Sir H. Rose had not been able to move from Saugor in consequence of failure of providing provisions and transport; but Orr's column had advanced past Bentka, twenty miles north-east of Saugor, on the road from Shaghor to Patoria, having had some skirmishes with rebels. Brigadier Stewart was at Bhauri, near Goora. The Fort of Rhotos has been taken and occupied.

Chamberlain's force under Brigadier Penny crossed the Ganges to Rohilund on the 17th, and encountered the rebels on the 24th.

Major Coke goes with a force of Punjab regiments to watch the upper part of the Doab.

Sir John Lawrence and General van Courland reached Delhi on the 24th. From Rajpootana we have cheering news.

Dates from Nusseerabad of 27th February.

General Roberts' brigade in a state of march with a strong number of infantry, the 8th Hussars, 200 Scinde Horse, 800 Regular Cavalry, two troops of Horse Artillery Field Batteries, besides eighteen siege guns, the General only waiting the arrival of the 72nd Highlanders, due at Nusseerabad on the 8th March, to start for Kotah, where the enemy mustered 8000 men with 100 guns; 20 only probably are of use in the field.

The Mokdurad pass, in the hands of the rebels, may have to be forced. In Kandesh nothing new. In the South Mahratta country the old rebellion of the Nawut Nairie Chief has been renewed, and an attempt to pursue the main body from Belgaum was defeated by the thickness of the jungles in which the enemy had taken refuge.

The 92nd Highlanders have arrived at Bombay. This telegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by the steam-packet Tamar, at 3.15 p.m., on March 28th.

LYONS, Admiral.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received at the India House:—

The Commander-in-Chief seized Dilkoosha on the 3rd of March. He was at Beedecoll on the 5th of March, having been immediately joined by General Franks.

Sir J. Outram crossed the Goomtee on the 6th of March with 6000 men and 30 guns, to take position on the left bank of the river, and clear the country up to Fyzabad. He was immediately attacked, but repulsed the enemy.

Brigadier Campbell has placed a strong brigade and patrols as far as the old road from Cawnpore.

In the attack on Dilkoosha Colonel Little was wounded; and, in an engagement which General Franks had with the enemy just before he effected a junction with the Commander-in-Chief's force, Major Percy Keith, of the 2nd Dragoons, was killed, and Lieutenant Innes, of the Engineers, wounded.

Before his junction with the Commander-in-Chief, General Franks had cleared the road from Sultanpore to Lucknow. On the 19th of February he prevented a junction between Bundeh Dusein Chukladar and Nazim Mendee Doosein, attacked them successively on the same day, and defeated them with a loss of 800 men and six guns; on February the 20th he made a forced march and seized the stronghold of Badlayan, which Nazim Mendee Doosein was proceeding to occupy. The Nazim then took up a strong position at Badshahgunge, two miles from Sultanpore, with 25,000 men and 25 guns.

On the 23rd of February General Franks attacked and carried the position. He drove the enemy in crowds before him for some miles, killed 1800, took twenty guns, all their ammunition, and a standing camp. Among the wounded were Rajah Hussein Ali Khan, and other leaders of note. Our loss was only two killed and 16 wounded.

General Hope Grant's brigade, on February 23, attacked Meangunge, a fortified town in Oude. After a breach had been effected the place was stormed by her Majesty's 53rd Regiment. The rebels lost 500

killed and four guns. Our casualties were 18, two officers not named being among the wounded.

Jung Bahadur had crossed the Goomtee at Sultanpore on the 3rd inst. Smallpox had broken out in the Gorkah camp.

A large force of rebels crossed in Ghorachpore on February 5. They were attacked by Colonel Kowcroft, and pursued for seven miles. Enemy's loss great, and eight guns taken.

The force under Sir Hugh Rose occupied the Fort of Baroda on March 1, and repulsed an attempt made by the enemy on the fort during the night of the 3rd of March. Sir Hugh Rose forced the passage of Mddinapore en route to Jhansi.

General Roberts arrived at Nusseerabad on the 22nd of February. The advance on Kotah is immediately expected.

Operations against the Bactels are in active progress. The insurgent Bessayeys have taken refuge in the Canara districts of the Madras Presidency.

A movement was made against them by a force under Colonel M'Clellan on the 3rd of March, but they evacuated a strong position which they had chosen, and are now with their followers dispersed through the Canara jungles.

Punjab and Scinde all quiet. Nizam's country all quiet.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government, Bombay Castle, March 9, 1858.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Tuesday morning the Emperor received in the court of the Tuileries the model nine-pounder gun which Major Andrews, R.A., was appointed to deliver as a present from Queen Victoria. The Emperor is about to return the compliment by forwarding to her Majesty a model of the "canon Napoléon" lately adopted in the French service.

It is rumoured in Paris that the Emperor of the French may pay a visit to Queen Victoria, at Osborne, this summer.

Marshal Pelissier will leave for London on the 12th of April.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have addressed to his agents abroad a circular relative to the question of passports, modifying in a certain degree the measures originally adopted.

General Espinasse, Minister of the Interior, will, it is said, make a tour through the departments in the course of the present summer. This visit, or visitation, is, no doubt, to see that all is tranquil in the country as in the town.

The Municipality of Paris are about to commence a series of public works, which will cost nearly 160,000,000 fr., of which 60,000,000 will be contributed by the Government.

The great tenor, Tamberlik, came out at the Italian Opera House on Monday night, with immense success. The opera was "Otello." The artist was slightly nervous at first, but in the second and third acts obtained an extraordinary triumph.

Paris (says the correspondent of the *Guardian*) appears preparing itself to go concert-mad, in order to escape from the ennui and the restraint upon pleasure imposed by the celebration of the *semaine sainte*. On every side and on every wall we see monster, or rather monstrous, announcements of *concerts spirituels*, to be held in all sorts of equivocal places. Mabile and the Pré Catalan vie with each other in the propriety, or perhaps it might more correctly be said impropriety, of the musical bill of fare which they present to their habitués. Even in higher places a taste at least questionable is shown in the attractions which are offered and deemed suitable for holy occasions like the present.

The inauguration of the Boulevard de Sebastopol has been adjourned to Monday next.

The appeal which the friends of M. de Lamartine for some time intended to make to the public, to get the aged poet and statesman out of his pecuniary troubles, has met with the approval and support of the Emperor of the French.

SPAIN.

The Queen will, it is said, start on the 10th inst. for Aranjuez, whither she will be accompanied by all the grandees of her Court, and vast numbers of officials. The Court will not remain long at Aranjuez, but after a brief sojourn will set forth on a tour for Murcia, Alicante, Valencia, Carthage, and the surrounding districts.

In the Senate, on the 23rd, Marshal Serrano delivered a speech in defence of General de la Concha, Captain-General of Cuba. On the same day the Senate concluded the discussion on the budget, and adopted the bill by seventy-three votes to twenty-two.

In the Congress the Minister of the Interior has presented a bill for granting a credit of 500,000 reals to erect a monument to the celebrated Fernando Cortes in his native town of Medillin. The Government has also presented to Congress a bill on the press, which decreases the amount of the caution-money, and improves the condition of the responsible editors.

Order has been perfectly re-established at Valencia, but only one of the fourteen persons recently arrested had been set at liberty.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains a long report from the Minister of the Interior to the Queen, which proposes the establishment of a general direction of public safety, and promises that its powers shall be exercised "paternally." A Royal decree enacts that such a direction shall be established, and that it shall be composed of functionaries of the Department of the Interior.

Another decree enacts that, "for the preservation of public safety in the capital," a battalion of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry shall be formed under the title of Urban Guard of Madrid.

ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Turin on the 26th ult. the bill for the organisation of normal schools destined to prepare teachers for public instruction was taken into consideration.

The *Gazzetta del Popolo* of Turin states that on the 24th Mr. Hodge was allowed an interview with M. Brofferio, who has been appointed his counsel by his friends in London. It also mentions a rumour to the effect that he is first to undergo a preliminary trial at Piedmont, according to the forms prescribed by existing international treaties.

The funeral service for the Piedmontese who fell at the battle of Novara (March 23, 1849) was celebrated on the 27th in the Cathedral of Turin, in the presence of deputations from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Commandants of the National Guard and the garrison, several other high functionaries, and a numerous and respectable congregation.

The *Venice Gazette* announces that the Archduke Maximilian, Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, has granted a full pardon to nine political refugees. None of the names mentioned belong to persons of note.

The towns of Sapri and Casaleto, in the Neapolitan kingdom, have again been devastated by earthquakes.

PRUSSIA.

A lively discussion took place in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, in the sitting of the 27th ult., on the subject of the political rights of the Jews. According to the 12th Art. of the Prussian Constitution the exercise of political rights is independent of the religious confession of the citizen. The actual Ministry, however, has of late years interpreted Art. 12 in a manner most unfavourable to religious liberty. This question, which is intimately connected with that of religious freedom, led to a very animated, almost a violent, debate in the Chamber. When the President put it to the vote as to whether the petitions should be sent to the Government, a great number of Deputies rose and left the House, not wishing to stand the test of the vote. The House being no longer in number, the vote was adjourned till after the Easter recess.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that Prince Gortschakoff is about to resign the post of the Governor of Poland, but is to retain the command of the army in that country. Nothing is yet decided as to who is to be his successor; but the Grand Duke Michael, and, after him, Princes Souwaroff and Bariatinski, are mentioned.

The measure for the gradual emancipation of the serfs is now in full progress, and seems to absorb there every other interest. Each officer in the army, proprietor of serfs, has got permission of leave for two months, to be enabled to take a personal part in the settlements going between the nobility and the peasantry. The comparative freedom which the Russian press now enjoys adds to the importance of the peaceful revolution now in progress in that great empire.

DENMARK.

The Danish reply to the demands of the German Confederation was handed in to the Frankfurt Diet on Friday week.

The Danish Government proposes to submit to the States of Holstein

the first six articles of the Holstein Constitution upon which they had not hitherto been called to vote. It moreover engages itself not to present any bills to the Supreme Council which it was the intention formerly to submit to the States, and not to increase the extra tax to the subsidies for two years. To settle the differences which exist respecting the general Constitution, the Copenhagen Cabinet proposes that the question shall be discussed by two delegates, one representing Denmark, the other the German Diet, to meet at Frankfurt as soon as the States of Holstein shall have expressed their opinion on the subject. The Danish reply has been sent to the Commission, which will report upon it in a fortnight. Meantime the representatives of the different States at the Diet will ask instructions from their respective Governments.

The project of law providing the Danish Government with means to fortify the roadstead of Copenhagen has passed the deliberations of the Supreme Council, under a threat of the Ministers to resign, if it were not accepted.

UNITED STATES.

By the latest accounts from Washington, debates have taken place in the Senate on Kansas affairs. The crisis of the question was approaching; but the question of admission had not yet been put. A night session had been held, during which the excitement ran high, and bitter personalities were indulged in.

It was rumoured at Washington that Lord Napier was about to withdraw, the change in the English Ministry and ill health of Lady Napier being assigned as the reasons.

Californian mails to the 20th February had reached New York, along with nearly 130,000 dollars in specie. The news thence was unimportant.

Utah advices describe the Mormons as still warlike and obstinate. A petition from the Legislature of Utah had been presented and read in the House of Representatives. The document recites the alleged wrongs of the Saints, and calls upon the President to restore to the Mormons their lost property in Missouri, and punish the murderers of the prophet Joseph Smith, and the assassins of Parley P. Pratt. They say that if the Government will restore their constitutional rights, and withdraw their invading army, and permit them to make their own official appointments, all will be right; but intimate that, unless this be done, trouble will come of it.

CHINA.

The blockade of Canton was raised on the 10th February. Commissioner Yeh is on his way to Calcutta to be kept under surveillance. Some of the city gaois have been inspected, and great misery found therein, many of the inmates being in a state of starvation. The Bishop of Victoria has paid a visit to the Celestial city. He has been staying with General Straubenzee, and preached twice on the Sunday to the Marines. He is about to proceed in the *Perry* to visit the northern consular ports. Previously to leaving Hong-Kong his Lordship held a confirmation at St. John's Cathedral, laying hands on thirty persons. The arrival of the 70th Bengal Native Infantry has given much satisfaction to the garrison at Canton. Four sepoy of the 70th Regiment have been shot by the French for looting. It is stated that the four Powers now acting in concert—France, Russia, Great Britain, and America—are about to make a joint representation to the Court of Peking, which it is hoped will put an end to the war.

[An interesting communication from our Special Artist and Correspondent in China will be found at page 345 of the present Number.]

AUSTRALIA.—The *Tamar* brings gold to the value of £126,874. The dates of intelligence by her are Sydney, March 10th; Melbourne, March 15th. The Parliament of New South Wales had again been prorogued. The elections were progressing rapidly. Business at Sydney was dull, and transactions limited; hardly any alteration in prices of wool and tallow, but former in good demand, supplies of latter limited. Mr. Haine's Reform Bill was making progress in the Lower House of Victoria. A modified form of providing for the representation of minorities was sanctioned by the Assembly on the 11th of February by a majority of twenty-four to seventeen.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Orient*, Captain Lawrence, from Adelaide (which she left on the 21st of December, with 600 ounces of gold and a full cargo of copper ore, wool, and hides), has arrived at Plymouth. She has seventy passengers, of whom eleven landed there, including Mr. George Fife Angus, member of the Legislative Council. The *Orient* touched at the Cape of Good Hope on the 9th of February and left on the 12th—thirteen days after the last mails. Governor Grey was still on the frontier. Forty-two Kaffirs confined in a stockade at Cape Town had escaped, but were recaptured easily within a few days. Very hot weather prevailed, and the inhabitants were for a short time in want of water. The only ship of war in port was an American. The mail-steamship *Phoebe* was preparing to leave for England with the March mails.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
Mar. 24	30.184	55.8	42.9	64	0-10	37.6	66.9	WNW. SW.	112.000
" 25	30.247	42.6	30.0	64	9	42.4	47.9	NE. NNE.	233.000
" 26	30.240	42.4	29.2	63	2	30.0	52.2	SW. W.	156.000
" 27	30.187	44.4	36.3	73	7	32.1	52.7	SW. W.	144.000
" 28	30.132	46.5	34.3	65	9	39.3	51.9	SW. SSW.	169.007
" 29	29.963	48.6	37.0	67	1	37.3	58.3	SW. SSW.	169.000
" 30	29.680	49.8	44.6	83	9	32.7	56.6	SW. SSW.	261.000

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 55 feet above level of sea, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud. (0-10).	Rain in inches.
Mar. 25	30.231	45.8	40.2	41.3	42.5	38.9	44.8	39.6	N.	10	0.000
" 26	30.239	51.9	28.2	42.5	42.3	36.8	51.4	43.2	WNW.	6	0.000
" 27	30.190	54.2	31.1	44.0	42.8	39.6	52.7	46.1	N.	9	0.000
" 28	30.158	58.3	31.9	49.7	51.9	47.2	56.8	50.0	SW.	10	0.000
" 29	30.049	60.4	36.6	50.7	50.6	46.4	59.4	50.9	SW.	2	0.000
" 30	29.737	57.1	33.3	49.5	52.8	48.8	56.9	50.8	SW.	10	0.000
" 31	29.366	54.4	44.9	49.8	52.7	48.9	53.2	50.6	SSE.	10	0.000
Means	29.996	54.6	35.6	46.8	47.9	43.8	53.6	47.3			0.000

The range of temperature during the week was 32.2 degrees.

Heavy frost covered the ground on the morning of the 26th, and the ice was thick on still water. A halo was seen round the moon on the night of the 24th. The wind was blowing freshly from the S.W. on the 30th, on which occasion the barometer was falling rapidly. The sky was very misty on the afternoon of the 29th, the sun shining dimly through it. The sky was brilliantly clear on the nights of March 26 and 29, but has otherwise been much overcast. A few drops of rain fell on the nights of March 28 and 30, and on the afternoon of the 31st, but nothing was registered in the rain-gauge.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.—Some correspondence between Miss Nightingale and Mr. Sidney Herbert with respect to this fund has taken place. Miss Nightingale writes:—"Dear Mr. Herbert, I have been for some time hesitating as to the course I ought to take with regard to the large fund which is called by my name, and which was so generously placed in my hands for the purpose of being applied to a most useful and beneficent object. After allowing a time to elapse fully sufficient for forming a judgment, I find my health so much impaired, and I am, consequently, so unequal to begin a work which, to be properly performed, will require great exertion and unceasing attention, that I feel it incumbent upon me, and due to the contributors, to beg you to communicate to the trustees and council my inability to undertake the task." Mr. Herbert, on the part of the committee, replies:—"We cannot but trust that with diminished labour you will regain your health; and that, without undue fatigue or exertion, you will be enabled to give a general superintendence to the plans you may devise for the application of the fund. I am, therefore, desirous by my colleagues to express their earnest hope that you will postpone your final decision until further time shall enable you to judge what degree of superintendence you will be enabled to bestow on the work which is identified with your name, and which we still earnestly hope will derive its organisation from your hands." Miss Nightingale, in reply, assents.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF RANFURLY.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS KNOX, second EARL OF RANFURLY, Viscount Northland, and Baron Wells, of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Ranfurly, of Ramphorlie, in the county of Renfrew, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, who died on the 21st ult., at his seat, Dungannon Park, county of Tyrone, after a lingering illness, was the eldest son of Thomas, the first Earl, by his wife, Diana-Jane, eldest daughter and coheir of Edmund, Viscount Pery, formerly Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He was born the 19th April, 1786, and inherited the family honours, on the death of his father, the 20th April, 1840. He married, the 28th February, 1815, Maria Juliana, eldest daughter of the Most Rev. William Stuart, D.D., late Archbishop of Armagh, and had issue three sons—the youngest of whom, Granville, was accidentally drowned in 1845—and six daughters, three of whom are married—viz., Mrs. Read, of Stutton House, Suffolk; Mrs. Henry Alexander; and Mrs. Goff, of Hale Park, Hants. The Earl is succeeded by his elder surviving son, Thomas, Viscount Northland now third Earl of Ranfurly, who was born the 13th November, 1816 and married, the 12th November, 1848, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late James Remington, Esq., of Bromhead Hall, Yorkshire. His Lordship has represented Dungannon in Parliament from June, 1833 to January, 1851.

SIR JOHN M. BURGOWNE, BART.

COLONEL SIR JOHN MONTAGU BURGOWNE, ninth Baronet, of Sutton Park, in the county of Bedford, was the eldest son of Major-General Sir Montagu Burgoyne, the eighth Baronet, by his wife, Catharine, only daughter of John Burton, Esq. He was born on the 17th of October, 1796, at Sutton Park; was educated at Eton; and entered the 88th Regiment of Infantry at an early age, and was afterwards appointed to the Grenadier Guards, in which regiment he served until 1848. He married, the 20th December, 1831, Mary Harriett, eldest daughter of Colonel Gore Langton, M.P. for Somerset, by whom he had a son and a daughter. The gallant Baronet died on the 17th ult. He is succeeded by his only son, now Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, the tenth Baronet, born the 23rd October, 1832, a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, who was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma. He married, the 10th November, 1856, Amy, only daughter of Captain Henry Neelson Smith, Royal Engineers, and niece of Colonel Gilpin, M.P. for Bedfordshire.

* Through a rather widely-circulated mistake, the death of GENERAL SIR JOHN FOX BURGOWNE, Bart., G.C.B., was announced, instead of that of the above lamented Baronet; and, in consequence, a notice was, in a portion of the issue of our last week's journal, erroneously given of General Burgoyne. That distinguished officer, we are happy to say, is alive and well.

JOHN CROKER, ESQ.

JOHN CROKER, Esq., of Ballynagarde, and of Croom Castle, in the county of Limerick, was the eldest son of Edward Croker, Esq., by his wife, Margaret Ann, sister of William, first Earl of Listowel. Mr. John Croker, of Ballynagarde, as well as the late Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, descended from Thomas Croker, the second son of the eighth John Croker, of Lineham, Devonshire—a family so ancient that an old proverbial distich records that

Croker, Crews, and Coppelstone,
When the Conqueror came, were at home.

John Croker, Esq., just deceased, the subject of this notice, was born 4th October, 1784, and married, 14th Sept., 1810, Catherine Adeline, youngest daughter of Colonel Bagwell, of Marlfield, in the county of Tipperary, M.P., by whom he had one son and five daughters, two of whom were married—viz., Mrs. Patrick and Mrs. Walsh. Mr. Croker was a resident landlord, and was a man of much capacity for public and private business. He was an active and able magistrate for the county of Limerick, and was, in 1832, High Sheriff of that county. He laboured hard and successfully to promote the interests and welfare of his tenantry, and the improvement of his extensive estates. Mr. Croker died on the 3rd ult., at his seat, Ballynagarde. He is succeeded by his only son, Edward Croker, Esq., born in 1812, late Captain 17th Lancers, who married, in 1841, the Lady Georgiana Ellen, sixth daughter and coheir of Henry Stanley, late Earl of Bathdown, and has five sons and three daughters.

THE PRINCESS D'ISCHITELLA.

MARGARET, PRINCESS D'ISCHITELLA, who died at Naples on the 6th ult., was daughter and coheir of Baron Dotto de Dauli, and was born at Palermo, in 1802. She was married, first, in 1820, to Nicola Brancaccio, Prince de Ruffano, Marquess de Rivello, and Major Domo to King Ferdinand I. The only surviving issue of this marriage is one daughter, Louisa Catherine Margaret Brancaccio, Marquise de St. Agata, married (on the 15th September, 1840) to C. I. T. Conolly, Esq., of Midford Castle, in the county of Somerset, and of Cottles, in the county of Wilts. The family of Brancaccio is of great antiquity, and of French extraction: they were Barons Brancaccio as early as the year 1068. The late Princess married, secondly, Francis Emanuel Piatto, General Prince d'Ischitella, Marquess Giuliano, Aide-de-Camp and ex-Minister of War and Marine to King Ferdinand II.

MR. J. H. BARROW.—On Tuesday, at his residence in Francis-street, Newington, died Mr. John Henry Barrow, a gentleman for some time connected with the *Daily News*, and previously with the *Morning Herald*, and *Sun* newspapers. Mr. Barrow was, however, better known as the editor of the "Mirror of Parliament," a series of original reports of the Parliamentary debates, which he started in opposition to "Hansard," and which for some years maintained a successful contest with that compilation. He was also the author of "Emir Malek" and one or two other works of fiction in prose and in verse.

MR. JOHN SEAWARD.—Another of the notabilities of the scientific and engineering world has been recently removed by the death of the above-named gentleman, which took place on Friday week, at his residence at Camden-town. Although not generally known to the unprofessional public, his merits were much appreciated by the members of his profession.

ERRATUM.—In our last Number, in the obituary notice of the late Gen. John Munro, it was stated that he married Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bedeker, Rector of Molra, &c.: it should have been the Rev. Dr. St. John Blacker, whose family is now represented by St. John Blacker, Esq., of Elm Park, county of Armagh, a branch of the ancient family of the Blackers of Carrick Blacker, in the same county.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. George William Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham was proved in London under £10,000. The executors are the Hon. and Rev. D. H. Finch Hatton, M.A., the brother, Captain E. B. Rice, R.N., and Charles Pearson, Esq. The will was made 17th May, 1856, and by a codicil, dated 13th November, 1857, the Countess is appointed residuary legatee.—The will of the Rev. Sir Henry Robert Dukinfield, Bart., M.A., Prebendary of Salisbury, of Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, and Stanlake, was proved under £20,000 personally by Lady Dukinfield, his relict, the sole executrix. The will is dated in 1842, and there are four codicils: the last was made on the day of his death, the 24th of January, 1858, consisting entirely of specific bequests to his wife; he has also bequeathed to her his estate at Stanlake, with the mines and estates in Berks and Wilts, his Mexican and Chilean Stock, Great Western Railway debentures, and the residue of his real and personal estate. The estates to be charged with an annuity of £300 a year bequeathed by him to the widow of his late brother, the Rev. Charles Egerton Dukinfield.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—The Government emigrant-ship *Utopia* sailed from the Birkenhead Docks on Sunday last, with 342 emigrants, for Adelaide, South Australia, under the charge of Surgeon-Superintendent Graham. The following is a classified list, viz.:—49 married couples, 99 single men, 67 single women, 30 boys between one and twelve years, 36 girls ditto, 12 children under one year.—The Government emigrant-ship *Atlanta*, 930 tons, Captain Richard Spratley, sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday week, the 24th ult., for Melbourne, Victoria, in charge of Surgeon-Superintendent J. S. Ireland, with 396 emigrants, of whom 29 were married couples, 99 single men, and 163 single women.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is, unquestionably, an imposing position which is occupied by the Leader of the House of Commons when he is proposing a large measure for its acceptance. The situation differs in many respects from those occasions in the course of debates in which cleverer, more pointed, and more effective speeches may be made; and which speeches, in truth, are much easier to be made than a first-rate Ministerial exposition of policy. Such an oration is, in fact, the delivery of a great State paper, and it should sound more like an elocutionary reading than an ordinary Parliamentary address. It would be doing scant justice to Mr. Disraeli if it was not to be admitted that he seems, in his introduction of the India Bill, to have had some such idea, and, on the whole, to have successfully carried it out. In the first place, probably bearing in mind an earnest suggestion to members who wish to be satisfactorily reported which appeared in the leading journal of the day before, he placed himself in an advantageous attitude for the management of his voice, and his utterance was louder than one remembers ever to have heard him adopt in his more level speaking, but which did not in the least interfere with the inflection and modulation of his tones; and it may be said that Sir Robert Peel in his best days—and he was a model in that respect—never did the mechanical part of such a statement with better results. The matter, too, was well arranged, and, with one exception, the declaration of what he meant to convey clear, consequent, and intelligible. Into the subject-matter of that memorable, and what is likely to prove eventful, address this is not the place to enter; but it may suffice to say that, as the principle which it was evidently intended to enunciate gradually became developed, cheers broke out from time to time on the Liberal side, contrasting strongly with a silence almost chilling in the seats behind the Treasury bench. Indeed, so taking was a great deal that was volunteered, with an earnestness which for a time one did not detect to be a little too pompous to be real, that the eager gentlemen who hailed what they thought symptoms of an avatar of Liberalism from a Tory chief did not begin to discover until some time after he had ceased to speak that they had been listening with pleased, not to say gulled, attention to a considerable amount of claptrap. Of course they felt proportionally ashamed when the outspoken declaration of Mr. Roebuck, and the quiet sarcasm of Mr. Bright, put the matter in its right light before them. They then found that they had been quaffing large draughts of political champagne, which was very much up and very sweet-flavoured, but which not being of the first quality, nor being composed of genuine materials, the exhilaration it produced very speedily subsided, accompanied with the usual unpleasant reaction. It was clear, nevertheless, that a little time was necessary for them to recover before they proceeded to deal with the choice specimen of political empiricism which had been presented to them, and with very faint resistance they accepted the immediate adjournment for the Easter recess, which was offered as a premium on the sufferance of the introduction of the bill.

A word or two would probably not be out of place with regard to the reappearance in Parliament of a gentleman who has gradually worked his way to a position of high regard among all classes of members of the House of Commons, and whose temporary abstinence from a participation in its debates has not been without its recognition, and its expression of regret. Of course we allude to Mr. Bright. On the two or three occasions on which only he has spoken, and that very briefly, this Session, it was most gratifying to observe that any loss of power which he may have undergone is purely physical. No one can doubt this who hears him deliver two or three of those crisp, clear, antithetical sentences which come from his lips with an ease and readiness which, in another man, would lead one to suspect elaborate preparation, but which in him no one can mistake for other than the immediate and fresh coinage of that superb mental organisation which all the world now admits him to possess, and which year by year has been becoming freer and freer from the slight mists which prejudice, and probably some defective educational antecedents (of course we mean in the political sense), may have, in earlier times, cast around it. We should say, as far as the small opportunity we have had of judging enables us to form an opinion, that Mr. Bright's mind and intellect were never in a healthier state; but that he is still struggling with much bodily weakness is equally apparent, as any one can see who contrasts his subdued and somewhat tremulous tones, and his supporting himself with his hand on the back of his seat while he is speaking, with the full, ringing, rich voice, and the vigorous but never redundant action, of former years. It is to be hoped that a little more care, and a little more sacrificial abstinence from mental and bodily labour, will fully restore him to his former condition in every respect; for a time is coming when such men as he will be wanted in public life.

There have been one or two little personal incidents in Parliament which, in the dearth of more exciting matter, may be worth noticing. Last week we observed on the tameness displayed in the House of Lords by Lord Ellenborough; but at the time of writing we had not become aware of the fact that he was going on in a way to prove that the old leaven was still strong within him. Imagine a Prime Minister and the responsible officer of a department both hastily and indignantly denying, in the absence of the President of the Board of Control, that there was any truth in a report that he had organised a new and special recruiting service for India; and the next night the said functionary calmly stating that the matter was all true, and that he was acting just as independently in his office as if there was no such thing as a Premier, and as if a Cabinet was as much of a nonentity as that condemned Board of East India Directors, whose existence his Lordship had not condescended to be aware of, since his accession to power. No wonder that that same evening there was a report about the Houses of Parliament that Lord Derby had said that he felt certain that he could not carry on the game much longer.

There was a smart encounter one evening between the ex-Attorney-General for Ireland and his very overpowering, if he could be, successor, which generated inevitable reminiscences of the celebrated combat between the Kilkenny cats. The contrast in the styles, feline as they both were, of the two right honourable gentlemen was most remarkable; and he it said that the quiet but deadly dexterity of the "out" was considerably more than a match for the boisterous and bludgeon-like attack of the "in;" but perhaps very few, if any, persons exactly cared which was to be the winner, as these Irish skirmishes are not attractive to the House in its denationalised capacity, and occupy more time than a legitimate personal row is considered to be entitled to.

Some credit is due to Mr. Mangles for the manner in which he spoke his own funeral oration, as Chairman and Director of the East India Company, on the occasion when he was informed that he was to sink into one of those eighteen clerks with £1000 a year and a few crumbs of Asiatic patronage, to whom are to be committed the duty of tendering advice and assistance to Lord Ellenborough, which he is sure to reject contemptuously if he gets the powers, which he asks for in the new India Bill. After all, a man in Mr. Mangles' position is to be regarded with sympathy, eclipsed as will be the importance which he has hitherto held in his joint character of member of Parliament and great Bahadoor in Leadenhall-street.

Lastly, it may be mentioned that a noble Lord, a member of the Lower House, more famous for his pretensions than his weight or influence either in Parliament or the political world, has rendered himself famous as being the first person in the memory of the present generation of frequenters of the meeting-places of the Legislature who ever took advantage of the bona fide and undoubted motion for the adjournment of the House, at the conclusion of the business of the night, to make a speech, and that only a repetition of one he had delivered just before. Such a proceeding was hardly fair to the new Speaker, as it is very questionable if it would have been attempted in Mr. Shaw Lefevre's time.

FRONTIER LIFE IN AMERICA



PAWNEES LOOKING OUT FOR ENEMIES.

PAWNEES LOOKING OUT FOR ENEMIES.

THE principal home of the Pawnee Indians is in the territory of Nebraska; but, as they are distinguished for their love of wandering, they are well known even in New Mexico and among the Rocky Mountains. They live by hunting the buffalo on the broad prairies of the west, and obtain renown by stealing horses. They are a hardy and well-formed race, but wicked and vindictive in disposition, and no more fit to be trusted than their enemies, the Comanchees and Blackfeet. Like the wild animals of the desert they are perpetually on the look-out, for fear of being in some way surprised or injured, and the Sketch before us portrays a characteristic scene in their daily life. The party is a small one, and, having seen something like smoke in the distance, the chief has ordered a halt and mounted to his feet upon the back of his horse for the purpose of deciding what he must do. The Sketch is from a picture painted by an artist named Stanley, of Washington, whose opportunities for depicting the manners and customs of the aborigines have been numerous and peculiar.

TRAPPING FOR BEAVER.

This is a scene in Canada, and represents the trapper in the act of killing the poor animal which has had the misfortune to put its foot

in a cruel trap, hidden under the water, in the immediate vicinity of its death-place. The hillock-looking affair on the right is the house where the amphibious creature was probably born; and, as we look upon the back-water of the river before us, we cannot but wonder at the sagacity of an animal that can cut down trees with its teeth, build dams, and produce such a result.

THE HOOLIE HINDOO FESTIVAL.

DURING the progress of the Indian revolt we have illustrated from time to time some of the most striking observances of the native population, as affording several picturesque scenes of their festivals and holidays. The present illustration shows the Hoolie, a Hindoo festival, held in the vernal equinox—the authority for this picture being a native drawing.

"In this Indian saturnalia (says Mr. Stoequeler, in his recently-published handy-book on India) the disciples of the Prophet mingle with the heartiest goodwill, apparently too much delighted with the general licence and frolic revelries of that strange carnival to be withheld from joining it by horror of its heathen origin." The ceremonials observed

at its celebration are not confined to processions out of doors: persons of wealth and respectability having an Imaum-burrah constructed in the interior of their own dwellings; this is usually a square building, containing a hall and other apartments, in which the assemblages during the festival are congregated.

In the accompanying illustration there is abundance of music, feasting, torchlight, and dancers; and the owner of the mansion is brought in with triumph to grace the festival.

Bishop Heber, in his very interesting Indian Journal, has several entries of the Hoolie observance. Thus, he records seeing at Sawa several drunken persons; and adds, "I had seen very few drunken men before; but the time of Hoolie is now coming on, which is the Hindoo Carnival, and in which the people of Central India more particularly indulge in all kinds of riot and festivity. The sepoys of my guard have begun to assail the women whom they pass on their march with singing and indecent language—a thing seldom practised at other times. This is also the season for pelting each other with red powder, as we have seen practised at Calcutta."

Under March 5, at Chotee Sirwan, the Bishop notes:—"This being the great day of Hoolie, all my Hindoo servants came to pay their

(Continued on page 338.)



TRAPPING FOR BEAVER.



THE HOOLIE FESTIVAL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

visions is at present moderate and tends downwards, promising, we think, at no distant day, an increase of employment, if not a complete revival of the national prosperity. Remembering, indeed, how vast was the commercial convulsion which tumbled down, in Sweden, Germany, the United States, South America, and Great Britain, several well-accredited banks and many commercial houses of high reputation, we cannot feel otherwise than surprised at the comparative mildness of the general distress. As an instance of the great decline of our trade, let us mention that from October 1st to March 1st the value of our exports to the United States declined no less than £5,000,000, or nearly one-fourth of the whole annual value of the exports to that country. There was not a bad harvest in the States either of corn or cotton; there was no negro insurrection, no great inundations—all the natural sources of their wealth were undiminished; and yet there has been such a dislocation of customary business that New York and other places have been crowded with people out of employment, and supported by the public funds. The United States, our greatest customers, have been worse off than ourselves, and their foreign trade has, for a time, diminished by nearly one-fourth. Our harvests, too, were good; we have suffered no great natural calamity; but industry has everywhere been deranged by men who have been over hasty to get rich, and the working multitude, who had no other part in their proceedings than to execute the labour they demanded, are now liable to much suffering. For them the comparatively low price of provisions, and the still downward tendency of the price, is a great advantage, and may be hailed with much satisfaction as a herald of increasing trade and reviving prosperity.

Let us further state, for the encouragement of their hopes, that the average price of wheat in the six weeks ended March 20th was 45s. 3d. per quarter, or 10s. 6d. less than in the corresponding period of 1857, and 24s. less than in the corresponding period of 1856. Connected with these facts, we notice that on the average the wheat imported in January, of which the Board of Trade has published the computed value, cost the country 16s. per quarter less than the wheat imported in January, 1857. Supposing the same relative reduction in price to have prevailed in February—and it was more probably greater than less—as the quantity of wheat imported in the two months was 606,394 quarters, the cost was £485,079 less than an equal quantity would have cost in the beginning of last year. In other grain there is a similar though not an equal reduction in price, so that the cost of the chief food of the nation promises this year to be one-fourth less than it was last year. A similar reduction has also taken place in the price of cotton, silk, and most of the raw materials of our manufacturers, which are much cheaper than they were. For equal quantities of these commodities we shall have to pay so much less; but, as the people from whom we buy them are our customers for iron, cutlery, cloth, &c., they will have less money to spend with us, and accordingly our exports continue to decline. The declared value of them in the two first months of the year was £14,510,016, against £18,371,145 and £15,700,533 in the first two months of 1857 and 1856. There is a considerable decline in the quantities exported, and also in the price. From such circumstances we may anticipate a similar decline in the nominal income of the country, without a falling off equally great in real wealth and welfare. The consequence will be far less a deterioration in the condition of the people than a decline in the incomes of the comparatively wealthy. Indeed, as business revives in the United States, and as confidence is generally restored, which it must soon be, we may expect from the present low prices that the extension of employment will be rapid, and improvement great. There is not at present, as there was two years ago, a comparative scarcity of food and raw materials; and, whatever may be the sufferings of the people, they cannot now number amongst the causes of them any great national calamities, nor any political impediments here to the exercise of industry and the increase of national wealth.

In another sense the comparatively low prices at present are very remarkable. In general it has been expected, consistently with the theory that the quantity of money regulates price, that the great increase in the money of the world occasioned by the gold discoveries would everywhere raise prices. For a short time they had this effect. The stimulus, however, thus given to production appears to have been so great, that it has again very speedily overtaken consumption, and has surpassed all the calculations of speculators. The reduction of prices here takes place in conjunction with that large increase in the money of the Bank we noticed last week, increased now, probably, by £2,000,000 more. Such circumstances seem much at variance with the theory on which our restrictive legislation concerning money is founded; but we care less now to notice this than to point out the hopes which this unexpected conjunction of circumstances suggests of speedy and great improvement. Low prices of themselves, and an abundance of money by itself, are both favourable; and when they exist together—generally supposed to be impossible—the stimulus to undertake new enterprises is greatly increased. The capitalist must be anxious to employ his idle capital, and will avail himself of every means to use it. The working multitude, we believe, will not have to wait long, therefore, before new enterprises are begun, and before such a demand will arise for their services as to make them cease to crave—so far as the craving arises from a partial stagnation of trade—for an extended and systematic scheme of emigration.

THE REVENUE.

	The YEAR ended March 31, 1858.			QUARTER ended March 31, 1858.		
	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease
Customs	23,109,104	..	212,739	5,888,352	644,752	..
Excise	17,825,000	..	340,000	3,251,000	353,000	..
Stamps	7,415,719	43,510	..	2,051,973	146,496	..
Taxes	3,152,033	35,987	..	308,013	48,103	..
Property-tax ..	11,586,116	..	4,503,819	3,390,601	..	3,551,882
Post-office ..	2,820,000	34,000	..	705,000	..	72,000
Crown Lands ..	276,654	..	8,203	70,000	3,000	..
Miscellaneous ..	1,596,887	498,714	..	345,360	..	80,209
Totals	67,891,512	612,217	5,064,761	16,010,319	1,195,261	3,704,09
		£4,462,550			£2,508,830	
		Net Decrease.			Net Decrease.	

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle at twenty minutes before four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court. The Royal party occupied seven of her Majesty's carriages, and was escorted by a party of light dragoons to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington. Here a special train was in readiness, which conveyed her Majesty to Windsor in fifty-five minutes. In the evening the Duchess of Kent joined the Royal dinner party.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The service was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the Home Park, and afterwards rode out on horseback, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Countess of Caledon, Lord Raglan, Lord Colville, and Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros.

On Tuesday the Queen again took equestrian exercise, attended by the Countess of Caledon, Lord Raglan, and Lord Colville. In the afternoon his Royal Highness Prince George of Saxony arrived at the Castle, and had an audience of her Majesty. The Prince visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore, after leaving the Castle, and returned to town in the evening. The Prince Consort paid a visit of inspection to the Wellington College.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the Home Park. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived at the Castle in the afternoon, and had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party.

Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council on Tuesday next at Windsor Castle.

PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Saxony, accompanied by his Excellency the Saxon Minister and the gentlemen of his suite, arrived at Ferrance's Hotel, Belgrave, at ten o'clock on Monday evening, from the Continent. Colonel Ponsonby, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, was in attendance to receive the Prince at the London-bridge Railway station with the Queen's carriages placed at the disposal of the Prince during his Royal Highness's sojourn in this country. The following gentlemen compose the suite of his Royal Highness:—Lieutenant-General Reichardt, Major Tschirsky Bogendorf, Captain Von Thielau Ritsching, and Dr. Carus.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland entertained the French Ambassador and the Countess Persigny and a distinguished party at dinner on Wednesday evening, at Stafford House.

A marriage has been arranged between Viscount Castlerosse, M.P., son of the Earl of Kenmare, and Miss Thynne, only daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Thynne.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY.—Sefton House, the mansion of the Earl of Sefton's family, in Belgrave-square, has been taken for Marshal the Duke of Malakoff, and will be the future residence of the French Embassy.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL has repeated its appeal for young graduates of either University to undertake missionary work in India. The society's immediate want is stated to be four men, and the salary allowed to an Indian missionary appears to range between £200 and £300 per annum, with a residence.

THE FRENCH SENATE contains 16 dukes and princes, 20 marquises, 38 counts, 2 viscounts, and 20 barons. The Legislative Body is not less rich, having 3 dukes or princes, 14 marquises, 31 counts, 8 viscounts, and 36 barons.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Operations with a view to making a second attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph have just been commenced, by stowing the cable a second time on board her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*. A new form of break, invented by a Mr. Appold, is to be used, and there are various other improvements of detail.

GENERAL CONCHA has granted permission for the publication of a newspaper in the English language in Havannah. It will be styled the *Cuban Messenger*. This is the first time such permission has been granted, though repeatedly applied for.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA has telegraphed for the Adjutant-General (Company's Army) and the Inspector-General of Hospitals (Queen's troops) to join headquarters immediately, and they accordingly leave Calcutta as early as dawn can be got ready for them.

MR. MAGUIRE, M.P., has been honoured by the receipt of a brief from his Holiness the Pope, constituting him Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory. Mr. Maguire's recently-published work on Rome has earned the decoration for him.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES has received an autograph letter from Prince Albert, accompanied with a medal containing the likenesses of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William. The letter contains sentiments of friendly regard.

SOME Indian despatches of an unimportant character were published in Tuesday evening's *Gazette*. They are chiefly occupied with bringing to notice the services of particular officers engaged in the siege of Delhi who were not referred to in previous despatches.

THE POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY OF LANCASHIRE, just issued by Messrs. Kelly and Co., is replete with varied information relative to that county, forming, in fact, an instructive and useful guide to every thing connected with Lancashire. There are maps of the county; and, in addition to the usual classification of professions and trades, there are local statistics and a mass of details and general researches into the characteristics and present condition of this important part of England. This publication—one of a series of Directories of the counties of England—includes more than the usual points of reference given in such works, as it contains a vast deal of interesting information respecting small villages and townships of which little, if any, notice has heretofore been taken. When it is added that the "Directory of Lancashire" has been produced with the same care and accuracy as the "Post-office London Directory," it will be admitted, we think, that praise is well-nigh exhausted.

WINES FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A Correspondent requests the insertion of the following letter to set the public right regarding some disparaging remarks on these wines which recently appeared in a morning journal:—"These wines are not used for adulteration sake by those whose easy consciences would dictate a cheaper substitute, but are sold upon their own merits only. Dr. Letheby has made a most favourable analysis of the Cape wines, and states that they are 'pure and unadulterated, and contain the average amounts of the various constituents of good wholesome wines.' The increase in the consumption of these wines can very easily be accounted for, since it can be proved, by the testimony of thousands of the aristocracy, gentry, and clergy, that the Cape wines have arrived at a degree of goodness suitable for use in this country, and decidedly superior to any of the second qualities of Portugal and Spain, many of which are not only unpalatable, but decidedly injurious."

NEW METROPOLITAN THOROUGHFARES.—Arrangements are in progress for the construction of a new street from the end of King-street, Covent-garden, in a diagonal direction, to the junction of Cranbourne-street, Long-acre, with St. Martin's-lane and Great Newport-street, a new line of thoroughfare which will be of very great advantage to the public. Various houses belonging to the Duke of Bedford, in Tavistock-street and Exeter-street, have lately been removed, for the purpose of extending Bute-street from the Strand into Covent-garden Market. Diverging from the Strand, this line of street will take an oblique, or rather a diagonal, direction, on account of the difference of level between Exeter-street and the intersecting thoroughfares, and from this point it will proceed in a direct line with the "Hummums," entering the market opposite the north-east angle, which will be the Royal entrance to the new Covent-garden Theatre. In the neighbourhood of Aldgate and the Minories several new thoroughfares are to be constructed, with a view principally to increased accommodation for the traffic to the docks.

A DEPUTATION FROM THE METROPOLITAN VESTRIES had an interview with Lord John Manners on Tuesday, on the subject of the metropolitan drainage. They entered very fully into this vexed question, and urged that fuller inquiry was necessary before any particular plan should be adopted. His Lordship did not pledge himself to any specific course of action, but promised that the subject should receive his deepest attention.

THE NEW WING OF NEWGATE, for the separate confinement of prisoners, was completed on Tuesday. It contains 156 cells, ranged on each side of an arcade running east and west, and extending to the summit of the prison. A spacious entrance has been constructed from the Old Bailey for the prison van, and in a few days the new wing will be occupied by prisoners.

AT THE GUILDHALL, on Tuesday, Mr. Wm. Henry Parker, a wholesale mantle-manufacturer and outfitter, of 36, Monkwell-street, City, was brought up before Alderman Hale for further examination upon the charge of wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously setting fire to his premises, with intent to defraud the Westminster Fire Insurance Company, in whose office he was insured to the amount of £1000. Some additional evidence having been adduced, the prisoner was committed for trial.

THE appointment of Dr. Cotton to the bishopric of Calcutta appears in Tuesday night's *Gazette*.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH's Indian Reform Bill having been submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Disraeli, in a speech not only in keeping with the importance of the subject, but sedulously deferential to the assembly he addressed, Parliament has risen for the Easter holidays. The Session will be resumed on Monday, the 12th of April. It was about this time last year that the dissolution took place, and people ask whether it is quite soon enough for another of those awful convulsions of a political nature. Lord Derby is, however, said to have had the tempest intrusted to him in a bag, like Ulysses, and to have a decided intention of letting it loose upon society in the House of Commons should signify displeasure with his measures. About the result of such a step of course there cannot be two opinions:—the Commons would come back refreshed from the bath of Liberalism into which they are obliged to plunge from the hustings, and a division would instantly be taken which would cause new advisers to be sent for from the Palace. The dissolution threat may be very available, but the moment it ceases to be a mere threat Lord Derby ceases to be a Minister.

The Indian telegram does not yet announce the final blow, but the terrible clutch with which Sir Colin Campbell is seizing Lucknow gives earnest of the result, unless the enemy, scared into submission, should surrender. We are disinclined to think that this surrender will be made: there are too many hemmed in, like scorpions, within that circle of fire, who know that they have no mercy to expect, and who will take the chance of death in the struggle, or possible escape, to the grim certainty of the gibbet. The trial of the King of Delhi, erroneously said to have been concluded, seems to bring out, pretty clearly, that the Shah of Persia had tried to revenge himself for the castigation he lately received at our hands, by stimulating the Indian revolt. It should also be noted that strong attempts are being made to bring English people to believe that the fearful tales of outrage and mutilation practised upon our women at the outbreak of the rebellion are untrue; but, though some statements on the subject have been too hastily transmitted to be entirely accurate, the bulk of the narratives is found to be perfectly correct. Naturally, those who have undergone such horrors shrink from the daylight, but that such unhappy ladies are among us there is now no doubt. We may mention that the eminent physician, Sir Charles Locock, who would be in a position to know the truth, publicly stated, at a recent charitable meeting, that, were not his lips sealed by professional duty, he could show that we had heard the truth.

The defence of the sepy miscreants is always found to be taken up by the same parties who defended the Chinese, and received a slight lesson this time last year for so doing. The tales of the hideous atrocities of Commissioner Yeh, his wholesale slaughters and fiendish tortures, were all denied. Now that Canton is taken, and facts can no longer be concealed, we have revelations which for sickening horror surpass the tales that had previously been transmitted by the American missionaries and others in regard to his wickedness. It really seems a mockery not only of humanity, but of common sense, to treat this miscreant as other than a captured animal; and we are at a loss to know why he cannot be brought to trial for the murder of unoffending Englishmen, in peace time, and, if found guilty, why the ruffian, who in two years has murdered 70,000 people, besides causing women to be sliced to pieces in his shambles, should not be hanged in the street of Justice.

A new bridge has been given to London, and a new route opened to the Crystal Palace. The Park-bridge, as we presume it will be known, is an ornament to the river, and we may hope, as good metropolitans, proud of our city with all its faults, that no long time will elapse before the abominable structure across the stream at Chelsea will be done away. It has disgraced the neighbourhood far too long. The piers of the bridge which is to supersede that of M. Charles Labelge, the Swiss architect, at Westminster, are rapidly rising above the water. The citizens are in some few respects wiser now than they were when Westminster-bridge was first projected, and they opposed a second bridge with all their might on purely selfish grounds.

Mr. Allsop utterly declines to be guillotined in France, or even to be tried here, unless the Government will promise to pay his expenses should he be acquitted. In the event of the Home Secretary giving this engagement, Mr. Allsop will come forward, he states, and exculpate himself, by an exhaustive process worthy of his friend Samuel Taylor Coleridge, from the charge of having been party to the attempt upon the Emperor of the French. We do not suppose that nobody capable of forming an opinion ever believed that the old gentleman had really any idea that the patriotism of his friends would lead them to mutilate and murder innocent people.

Several of the lower tools of the law have been chastised of late for abusing the power vested in them. Mr. Commissioner Murphy made some excellent observations in making a severe example of a broker who came under his rod the other day; and at Blackburn a bailiff, who behaved in a ruffianly way to some poor actress when putting a distress into the theatre, had a sentence pronounced upon him which we hope is at present keeping him within four walls and on prison diet. In all cases the officers of the law should be made to feel the extreme peril of playing tricks in the name of Old Father Antic.

THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—We are given to understand (says the *Homeward Mail*) that on the appointment of Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., to succeed to the Chairmanship of the East India Company, at the expiration of the term of office of Ross Donely Mangles, Esq., on the 14th of next April, Captain Eastwied will be nominated to the Deputy-Chairmanship.

CAMBRIDGE CLASSICAL TRIFOS, 1858.—We understand that Mr. E. C. Clark (Trin. Coll. senior) and Mr. A. W. Potts (St. John's bracketed 2nd), together with Mr. S. Butler (St. John's, bracketed 12th); are all from Shrewsbury School. The two first-named gentlemen also gained the Chancellor's medals. This school has now sent up eleven Senior Classics (some of them bracketed with others, and, in one case, two bracketed together) since the institution of the Tripos, in 1824.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Ven. Archdeacon Jackson to Canon Residency in Carlisle Cathedral. *Rectories*: Rev. W. H. Carter to Lympston, Devon; Rev. R. W. Edwards to Llanvihangel-y-n-Gwynfa, Montgomeryshire; Rev. G. Hough to Yelford, Oxfordshire; Rev. Prebendary Tufnell to St. Peter's, Marlborough. *Vicarages*: Rev. T. K. Chittenden to Kirtlington, Oxen; Rev. H. Miller to Radway, Warwickshire. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. E. Jones to Bettws-y-Coed, Carnarvonshire; Rev. E. J. Owen to Jesus Chapel, Llanva-ry-Clwyd, Denbighshire. *Curacies*: Rev. H. Addison to the Col-lydryn-Clwyd, Denbighshire; Rev. J. C. Bates to Rochdale, Lancashire; Rev. W. G. Baxter to St. George, Wolverhampton; Rev. A. Rees to St. James's Church, Cheltenham; Rev. J. C. Roberts to St. Mark, Wrexham; Rev. H. E. Dicker, Curate and Chaplain of the Union, Warminster.

THE CASE OF SWINFEN V. SWINFEN, involving the question whether Mrs. Swinfen was bound by a compromise entered into by Sir Frederic Thesiger, as her counsel, without, it was alleged, sufficient authority from her, came recently before the Lords Justices of Appeal, at Lincoln's Inn. The Lords Justices were both of opinion that counsel had acted for Mrs. Swinfen in making the compromise without her sufficient authority, and that she had done nothing subsequently to show her acquiescence in the arrangement so as to preclude her from obtaining the assistance of the Court of Chancery. The issue must be tried again.



THE PROMENADE GALLERY, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



THE ROYAL CORRIDOR, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

BUCKINGHAM PALACE. THE ROYAL CORRIDOR.

THIS beautiful Corridor forms the approach to the Royal Ball-room at Buckingham Palace for her Majesty and suite. It is of ample dimensions, lighted from above by day; and in the evening by ground-glass lights: in the latter case this light is furnished by rows of gas-jets, arranged between the outer and inner roof. The walls are elaborately painted in imitation marble by Mr. Moxon, of South Molton-street. The doors are panelled with looking-glass, and the framework to them and mouldings are in white and gold, the raised ornaments being gilded, relieved in parts by colour. On each side are ranged settees covered with rich silk damask. This approach gallery communicates with her Majesty's State apartments.

THE PROMENADE GALLERY.

It is by this Gallery that the general company, after reaching the landing of the grand staircase, enter the ball-room; and it serves as a promenade. It also communicates by two doors with the refreshment-room, an illustration of which was given in a former number of our Journal. This gallery is 95 ft. long and 31 ft. high. It is lighted the same way as the corridor, and its coiled ceiling is divided into compartments. The walls are in imitation marble. At intervals are some elegantly-painted groups of flowers in vases, under niches, and between these, on marble columns, are placed eight busts, in marble, by W. Theed, who also executed the various bas-reliefs which adorn both galleries as well as the ball and refreshment rooms. There is a fine white marble chimney-piece, over which ranges a noble mirror; on each side of the mantelpiece are candelabra for wax lights. The raised ornaments are, as in the corresponding corridor, gilded and relieved by colour. This promenade runs parallel to the Royal corridor, and its entrance to the ball-room is near the end allotted to the organ and orchestra. All the doors are fitted with mirrors. Mr. Pennethorn was the architect; Mr. Lewis Gunner had the direction of the decoration; Signor Canzoni, of Rome, with Mr. Miller, was engaged to execute the paintings, and Mr. Moxon the marbling.

ALGIERS.

WE have given from time to time in the pages of this Journal engravings from "Sketches by a recent Tourist" of the most noteworthy incidents which came under his observation whilst in Algeria. These glimpses into the inner life of a people so removed from us in their habits of life, and even in their modes of thought, must be at any time interesting; but the present condition of this country as a colony of France, and the singular and picturesque juxtaposition thereby presented of Western civilisation in its zenith with that of the East in its departing, if not departed, glory, and moreover the ancient renown of this country, add greatly to the interest of pictures of men and manners for this part of the world. The fertility for which Algiers was famed in ancient times continues: in the valleys that are watered by streams vegetation is extremely luxuriant; the hills are covered with fruit-trees of every kind, and the fruit is generally exquisite. No doubt French energy and skill will operate largely and beneficially upon the soil; and let us hope that the minds of the inhabitants will also be influenced in a commensurate degree. We continue this week our illustrations of Algerian life, and shall make in future numbers further selections "from the Sketch-book of a recent Tourist."

We annex a few particulars of the history of Algiers:—It was conquered successively by the Romans, the Vandals, the Byzantine Greeks, and lastly by the Arabs, who invaded North Africa at the beginning of the eighth century, and established Islamism. Ferdinand the Catholic, after driving the Moors from Spain, sent an expedition to Africa, under Cardinal Ximenes and Don Pedro Navarro, which took possession, in 1509, of Oran and Marsa el Kebir, and of Bujaiah in the following year. The Moors of Algiers, who were under a chief called Selim Eutemi, invited to their assistance the Turkish corsair, Horush, who had made himself famous by his exploits in the Levant seas. Horush landed at Jijili in 1516, and soon after attacked the Spaniards in concert with the Moors, and reconquered part of the country. Having

rid himself of Selim Eutemi by violence, he remained master of Algiers, where he ruled tyrannically. He afterwards marched westward, and took Tlemcen; but, being attacked both by the Spaniards from Oran, and by the Moors who revolted against him on account of his cruelties and extortions, he put himself in march with his Turks to regain Algiers; but being overtaken and surrounded near the River Mailah, he died fighting, in 1518. His brother, Khair-ed-din, to whom he had left his ships, succeeded him in the dominion of Algiers, and, to secure his authority, put himself, in 1519, under the allegiance of the Sultan of the Ottomans, Selim I., who appointed him Pacha and Regent of Algiers, and sent him a body of janissaries. Khair-ed-din took from the Spaniards the island before Algiers, which he joined by a pier to the main land in 1530—thus forming a safe harbour. He manned a large fleet, with which he swept the Mediterranean, striking terror among the Christian sailors. Solymen I. called him to Constantinople, and raised him to the rank of Capudan Pacha, or Great Admiral. Charles V., in the plenitude of his power, was baffled in his attack upon Algiers in 1541. A terrible storm dispersed his fleet, and the army was obliged to re-embark in the greatest confusion. From that epoch the Algerines thought themselves invincible, and extended their piracies not only over all the Mediterranean, but also into the Atlantic. They seized the vessels of all nations who did not agree to pay them tribute. Admiral Blake first taught the Algerines to

respect the flag of England. Louis XIV. caused Algiers to be bombarded in 1683 by Admiral Duquesne, which led to a peace in the following year between France and Algiers. The Spaniards, under General O'Reilly, landed near Algiers in 1775, but were obliged to re-embark in haste and with loss. The Dutch, after several combats with the Algerines, by paying a sum of money, obtained respect for their flag. So did likewise the Danes and Swedes. The Austrian and Russian flags were protected by the special interference of the Porte, in consequence of treaties with the latter. But the Italian States were the greatest sufferers from the piracies of the Algerines and the other Barbary Powers, who not only seized their vessels and cargoes, but made slaves of all on board, who were either sold in the market, or sent chained, to the public works.

In 1815 the Algerine power was checked in its lawless exactions by the ships of the United States, which took an Algerine frigate and brig: the Dey was also compelled to conclude a treaty with the Americans, renounce all tribute, and pay them 60,000 dollars as compensation for the ships that had been plundered. Lord Exmouth, in execution of the determination taken by the Congress of Vienna, put an end to Christian slavery in 1816; but the Algerines still claimed the right, as an independent Power, of declaring war against any State they chose, and of seizing its merchant-vessels, and releasing the crews or keeping them in prison till peace was agreed on. At last an insult offered by Hussein Pacha, the last Dey, to the French Consul in April, 1827, induced the French Government to send an expedition on a very large scale to take possession of Algiers. This was effected in June, 1830. Algiers capitulated to General Bourmont, the Dey abdicated and retired to Europe, while the French took possession of the town, of the fleet, and of the treasury, where they found above two millions sterling in precious metals and stores. They garrisoned Algiers, and established a sort of military Government under the General-in-Chief. They have also garrisons at Oran and Bona. One great advantage has resulted from this expedition: the Mediterranean Sea has become free from Algerine privateers which have been its scourge for more than three centuries.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

Women of all ranks, when in the public streets of Algiers, steal along like ghosts covered with white ca. o, or muslin, from head to foot, and with thick white veils across their faces; but at home their costume is rich and brightly-coloured. We give a sketch of the dress of a Moorish Lady. An amber-coloured silk handkerchief is tied round the head, and over it is a band of diamonds, with pendants, and large diamond earrings. One or two fresh flowers are stuck in on one side of the face. Strings of pearls, and of scented beads mixed with pearls, are round the neck, and also a long string of large scented beads. Over an embroidered muslin chemisette is a green satin jacket, embroidered with silver at the seams, and with silver buttons. A scarf of silk and gold is loosely wound round the waist, below which peeps out an inner dress of white muslin, embroidered with pink. Loose trousers of blue and gold brocade reach to just below the knee, where they terminate with a band of gold round the leg. Gold bracelets and anklets complete the attire. Provincial costume is rather different from this. Over the silk handkerchief and under the chin is wound an embroidered gauze handkerchief with coloured border, and this hangs down over one shoulder. A white woollen scarf over the shoulders is fastened by a brooch on the right shoulder, whence the ends hang down in many folds. This is the costume of Medeah and the country about it. Instead of jewels in her hair, the fair provincial in our sketch has a chain of orange-flowers strung on thread, a very popular ornament here—chains of these, mixed with other flowers, being sold about the streets for a mere trifle.

The second Engraving represents the Court of Maleki Cadi. The building is the tribunal of the orthodox Cadi, where civil justice is administered, and where transgressors against the law are sentenced to the bastinado, which they then and there receive. Under the archway, to the left, women who are interested in the causes wait, and thence they give evidence through a hole in the wall that separates them from the Judge. They are not permitted to be seen in court.

MOORISH LADY, ALGIERS.



COURT OF MALEKI CADJ, ALGIERS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FATAL FIRE IN BLOOMSBURY.

A fire, attended with the sacrifice of no less than fifteen lives, occurred in Gilbert-street, an obscure thoroughfare near the British Museum, on Sunday morning. The ground floor of the house was a carpenter's shop, and here the fire broke out; the upper stories were occupied by three families, two of which have been sacrificed. A policeman discovered smoke pouring out of the place between two and three o'clock in the morning, and, before the inmates could be aroused from sleep, all communication with the stairs was rendered impossible by the flames and smoke on the ground floor. On the first floor a family named Eastwood, consisting of father, mother, and four children, fortunately were aroused soon enough to get out into the street by means of a ladder. A fire-escape was then placed at the second floor, and the fireman mounted to the roof, but, as there were no back windows, was unable to get in, the flames preventing him in front. A lad of fifteen, named Smith, jumped from a second-floor window, was picked up bleeding and insensible, and died shortly after at the University Hospital. Nothing was seen of any other member of the two families on the second floor, and in less than an hour after the discovery of the flames the whole house fell to the ground. The fire-engines played upon the ruins, and at four o'clock the first body was found. Within three more hours the whole thirteen other occupants were discovered dead. As the bodies were taken out they were placed in shells and conveyed to St. Giles's Workhouse.

It is said that the whole building rested upon wooden "story-posts," and when these were burnt through it of necessity came down. The want of windows at the back is also commented upon as a bad feature in the construction of the house.

The following is a list of the names and ages of the killed:—Richard Smith, aged 40 years; Harriet Smith, 41; and their children:—Richard Smith, 17; Harriet Smith, 15; Alfred Smith, 14; Henry Smith, 12; Walter Smith, 10; Thomas Smith, 7; Mary Smith and Maria Smith (twins), 5; Jessie Smith, 2; John Hedger, 53; Elizabeth Hedger, 50; and their sons—William Hedger, 20; and John Hedger, 13.

The family of the Eastwoods, who escaped, have been fed and lodged in St. Giles's Workhouse since the catastrophe.

The aspect of the bodies of the killed would seem to indicate that they died of suffocation chiefly. It is thus described:—"The spectacle of their remains would shock the stoutest heart, but, notwithstanding the hideous deformity of countenance occasioned by the subsequent action of the fire and their entombment beneath the ruins of the fallen house, there was yet an almost pleasing development of tranquillity and rest. The complete relaxation of the muscles, the natural position of the hands and arms, forcibly illustrated the composure and soundness of their sleep. The little children especially, if one could have divested his mind of the fearful realisation of death, were in a posture indicative in the extreme of the naturalness of infant sleep. There was no evidence of a struggle, or an effort even to prolong life, but a manifest insensibility to dangers which they never knew. The youngest child seems to have raised its little arms as if suddenly aroused, and then as suddenly to have become unconscious and to have died. They in all probability, with two or three exceptions, died in sleep. The exception, however, is a painful one, in the case of Mrs. Smith, whose body, though much more burnt than any of the others, indicates every appearance of having died an agonising death. One foot and a great portion of the leg were entirely consumed, and the body so much charred as to be fearfully disfigured; yet there was a rigid contraction of the limbs, as if distorted by agony, and a convulsive grasping of the hands and fingers. Mr. Smith was evidently in a sound sleep, and, as he lay in his natural position in the bed, so he was discovered in the ruins in which he and his family were thus hurried to eternity. Mrs. Hedger, it is supposed, was endeavouring to make her escape, as her body was found in the narrow passage of the house." One poor little fellow had his trousers just drawn upon his legs, as though awakened and preparing for escape when death overtook him.

The Coroner and jury commenced their investigation on Tuesday into the causes of this calamitous fire. The evidence taken so far does not throw much light on it; but it seems pretty certain that the house itself was in so dangerous and rickety a state that it ought not to have been permitted to stand as an inhabited dwelling.

THE APPROACHING STATE TRIAL.—At the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday the Deputy Town Clerk read a letter—received from Mr. Senel, acting on behalf of the Lord Chancellor—announcing the intention of the Lord Chancellor to appoint a Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the purpose of trying Simon Bernard; and intimating the wish of the Lord Chancellor to receive the names of the Lord Mayor, all the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Common Sergeant, and the City Pleader; the whole of whom it was the desire of the Lord Chancellor to include in the commission, as well as the Judges.

DISTRIBUTION OF HER MAJESTY'S ALMS.—On Monday morning Her Majesty's Royal minor bounties were distributed to the usual number of aged and meritorious poor in the various parishes and districts in and round London at the Almonry, Whitehall, under the direction of the Bishop of Oxford, the Lord High Almoner, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College, the Sub-Almoner. The recipients included a large number of cases of blindness and other infirmities, and had been recommended by the clergy of various parishes. The Ancient and Royal charities incidental to Passion Week were distributed by the Bishop of Oxford, with the usual formalities, on Thursday, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

THE HAVELOCK MEMORIAL.—It is the intention of the committee appointed at the Drury Lane meeting to carry out the expression of the nation's gratitude to the late Sir Henry Havelock, by the erection of a statue to his memory upon a site in Trafalgar-square (presented to them for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government), to apply to the Woods and Forests for leave to place a box for the subscriptions of the public upon the site of the intended statue in Trafalgar-square.

SPECIAL SERVICES.—The following are the ministers for the April services at St. Margaret's, Westminster:—April 4 (to-morrow), the Rev. Thomas Garner, M.A., Rector of Trinity, Marylebone; April 11, the Rev. Lord J. Thynne, Canon of Westminster; April 18, the Bishop of St. Asaph; and April 25, the Rev. Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol College, Oxford.

CONFIRMATION AT THE CHARTERHOUSE.—On Tuesday morning the Bishop of London held a confirmation at the Charterhouse, having been presented by Archdeacon Hale, were admitted to the imposition of hands. His Lordship has announced his intention of holding a confirmation of blue-coat boys on Monday, May 17th.

THE FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION will hold its eighth anniversary festival at the London Tavern on Wednesday, the 14th inst.—Lord Dynevor in the chair. The anniversary sermon will be preached at Trinity Church, Brompton, on the morning of the festival by the Right Rev. Dr. Graham, Bishop of Chester. Upwards of four hundred urgent appeals for special aid are now before the committee.

EASTER BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—The Duke of Cambridge has signified his intention of honouring the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress with his presence at the Mansion House on Easter Monday. The Earl and Countess of Derby, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other members of the Government who may be in town, will also be present on the occasion.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAYS.—On Friday (last week) Vice-Chancellor Page Wood granted an injunction restraining the Crystal Palace Company from accepting the surrender of shares in exchange for tickets of admission on the terms specified in the company's recent advertisements, and from admitting any persons to the Crystal Palace or its grounds on Sundays, in consideration of money payments, whether made directly or indirectly.

THE ROYAL LIFE-BEAT ASSOCIATION, at a meeting on Thursday, voted several rewards to life-boat crews and others for the preservation of life from shipwreck; and upwards of £1300 was ordered to be paid for life-boats and transporting carriages at different parts of the coast.

THE ROTUNDA AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND was appropriated on Monday to the payment of the distribution lately announced to the creditors of the Royal British Bank, and the crowd was nearly as great as is ordinarily seen at the time of the half-yearly dividends.

ROYAL THEATRICAL FUND.—The thirteenth anniversary festival of this institution was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday evening. Mr. Thackeray presided, supported by Mr. Charles Dickens and many other friends and patrons of the fund. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and a numerous company of ladies also honoured the occasion by their presence. The toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal General Theatrical Fund," was proposed by the Chairman in his wonted felicitous style. In conclusion he said, as one of those who had owed many happy hours of his life to the harmless pleasures of the theatre, he could only hope that an institution so beneficial to those who ministered to those pleasures would steadily increase in usefulness and efficiency. Mr. Buckstone acknowledged the toast in a humorous speech. Treating of the statistical branch of his theme, he mentioned that since the fund began to grant annuities it had dispensed its bounty to seventeen claimants, each of whom had received sums varying from £30 to £90 per annum. They had nine annuitants now on their list, five of whom were women. Her Majesty, the munificent patroness of the institution, gave an annual subscription of £100. Mr. C. Dickens proposed "The health of the Chairman" in very eulogistic terms, and at the same time took occasion to bear his testimony to the prudence, the goodness, the self-denial, and the self-respect of the actors of England—a class who had been too long depreciated, and whose virtues a stupid and illiberal superstition had wholly denied. The subscriptions collected in the room amounted to nearly £400.

THE TOLL REFORM MOVEMENT.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held at the Royal Oak Tavern, Barking-road, for the abolition of metropolitan tolls, and especially of that at Barking-bridge, over the River Lea, the boundary line between Essex and Middlesex. Mr. Ashdown occupied the chair. It was stated that between 5000 and 6000 persons passed across the bridge every day, the great majority of whom were hard-working men. It was unanimously agreed that a memorial praying for the abolition of the toll should be presented to the Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli, and that petitions to both Houses of Parliament should be adopted.

BATTERSEA AND CHELSEA held high holiday on Monday. The Crystal Palace and West-end Railway was opened. So also was the new suspension-bridge, a handsome and substantial and, withal, a much-needed structure. Battersea Park will now be accessible to the thousands of toiling tradesmen and artisans, with their wives and children, who live on the opposite shore, and who have long been hungering for fresh air and green fields. Let us hope that some means may be devised to consummate this great social improvement by removing the toll from the bridge.—(We shall give an engraving of Chelsea New Bridge next week, with some interesting particulars connected with it.)

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY have unanimously elected Mr. Robert K. Bowley to fill the office of general manager to the company. Mr. Bowley is already known to the public as having been one of the most prominent officers of the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, during its increasingly-popular career of twenty-five years. He is also known in connection with the opening ceremonial and Handel Festival of the Crystal Palace itself, on both of which occasions his great energy, his habits of business, and power of organisation largely contributed to the success attained. Mr. Bowley's experience at the Exhibition of 1851 and of Paris in 1855 justifies the expectation that the company will derive material benefit from his conduct of this important department of the Palace.

THE SOANE MUSEUM.—On Thursday a further extension of the time for viewing the free exhibition of Sir John Soane's Museum 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields, took place; and the public are to be admitted every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday to the end of the month of June, by previously obtaining tickets of admission of the curator.

A PIKE IN THE THAMES.—A few days since a fine pike, weighing about 7 lb., was caught in the Thames by a police-constable on duty at Woolwich Dockyard.

THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—At a Court of Governors of the Scottish Hospital, held on Wednesday, it was announced that the late Mr. Peter McDonald, formerly of Shoe-lane, oilman, had bequeathed £6000 to the institution.

STEAM-BOATS FOR THE TIBER BUILT IN THE THAMES.—Colonel Cialdi, an officer in the Pope's service, has been sent to London to receive a couple of small steam-vessels which have been constructed here by order of the Pontifical Government, and which are intended for the navigation of the Tiber between Ostia and the Eternal City.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—ALTERATION OF MARKET DAY.—For the future the market for the sale of cattle, sheep, and swine will be held on Thursday in each week, instead of Friday, as heretofore.

COUNTRY NEWS.

LADY INGLIS and her three children, and several ladies and officers who were besieged in Lucknow, arrived in the *Colombo* at Southampton on Friday last. Lady Inglis was welcomed by her brother, Colonel Thesiger; and the other heroes and heroines by their relatives.

THE DUBLIN COLLEGE ELECTION.—The polling at the College closed on Saturday evening, when the numbers stood:—For Lefroy, 539; for Dr. Gayer, 350. The Provost declared Mr. Anthony Lefroy duly elected.

THE ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL services are to be in the nave, at half-past six every Sunday evening, commencing with the first Sunday in May.

DR. CUMMING has recently visited Aldershot Camp, and preached to the Presbyterian soldiers on their sacramental fast-day. Many officers and men belonging to other Protestant Churches, and some Roman Catholics, were present.

A RESULT OF THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—On Wednesday the ship *George* arrived at Liverpool with a cargo of palm oil and ivory from Laird's Town, Africa, being the first commercial result of the Niger expedition sent out by Mr. Macgregor Laird, of London.

LIVERSEDGE CHURCH, near Leeds, was the scene on Sunday afternoon of a melancholy event—the death of the clergyman during Divine service. In the absence of the incumbent of the church in the afternoon, the Rev. W. Hughes, a retired clergyman residing in the locality, officiated. He was reading the usual prayers, and was observed to pause and turn pale; recovering himself, he proceeded for a sentence or so, and then fell heavily backward in the pulpit. He was immediately removed to the vestry, but the pulse had ceased to beat.

THE BRONTE FAMILY.—The *Leeds Mercury* informs us that a marble mural tablet is to be erected in the church at Howarth to the memory of the deceased members of the Bronte family. The tablet has been designed and executed by Mr. Greaves, sculptor, Halifax, and it reflects great credit on that gentleman. The groundwork is of dove-coloured marble, and the tablet itself of purest white statuary marble.

A SINGULAR SPECIMEN OF THE POLECAT was killed a short time since at Looes, near Whitehaven, by Mark White, mason. It is thus described in the *Carlisle Examiner*:—"In size, teeth, and anatomical character, it differs in no respect from the common foul-mart; but, instead of the fur being dark brown on the surface and a rich ochre yellow beneath, the prevailing colour of the head, back, and sides is a dirty white, inclining to yellow on the belly. The feet and tail are umber brown. This light hue gives the animal more the appearance of the ferret, for which it might be mistaken were it not for its greater size and more robust character."

DISCOVERY OF A LEAD AND SILVER MINE WORKED BY THE ROMANS.—Captain Reynolds, of Llandidloes, has discovered a valuable lead and silver mine, at Snowbrook, situate at the base of Pinnllimon, about eight miles north-east of Llandidloes. A sample of the ore has been assayed, and produced 80 per cent for lead, and 20 ounces of silver to the ton of lead. The mine is an old Roman working, and in all probability had not been opened for 1500 years before Captain Reynolds made the discovery.

THE DUBLIN COLLEGE AFFRAY.—On Friday week the inquiry into the Trinity College riots was commenced before the Dublin police magistrates. The evidence tended to show that the police had acted with blind and reckless fury, and that the responsibility of the riots rested with them far more than with the students. The inquiry was continued on Saturday, when the Rev. R. J. C. Richey, the Rev. J. W. Stubbs, the Junior Dean, and Captain Palmer, a magistrate of the county of Mayo, were examined, with a view to show that there was great good humour among the crowd, and that the attack on the part of the police was unprovoked. The hearing of the case was resumed on Monday morning, and evidence was given with respect to individual cases of alleged assault. On Tuesday the evidence adduced was merely in corroboration of that already given. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Wednesday.

GREAT FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—Early on Monday morning the cotton-spinning and doubling mill of Messrs. Lewis and Edward Williams, of Minshull-street, Manchester, was destroyed by fire. The old mill was completely gutted, the Upton-street wall and ends, pierced with their numerous openings for windows, being nearly all that was left standing, and presenting a somewhat picturesque but dangerous ruin.

AT THE LIVERPOOL ASSIZES, on Monday, Michael Brennan was indicted for having, near Rochdale, on the 11th of February last, assaulted and robbed Richard Wainwright of £11 and a silver watch. The particulars of this singular garrotte robbery in a railway carriage were given at the time. The jury, after a very brief deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for life.—On the previous Friday, Captain Christie, late commander of the barque *Elizabeth*, was tried for the wilful murder of Francisco Rodriguez, a seaman, who formed one of his crew on the homeward voyage from Calabar last year. It was proved that the deceased was subjected to the most cruel treatment at the hands of the Captain, although the details were not so revolting as in the case of the notorious Captain Rogers. The jury convicted the prisoner of manslaughter only, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

AT THE CHESTER ASSIZES, on Wednesday, John Devine was tried for the wilful murder of a man named Flannegan, in a street fight at Birkenhead. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

A SMITH AT HUDDERSFIELD has been killed by drinking a large quantity of cold water while in a state of profuse perspiration. He was at once attacked with spasms of the stomach, and died in little more than an hour.

AT AN INQUEST held last week at Bury St. Edmund's on a child which had been scalded to death, the mother stated that, after the accident, she had sent the child to a Mrs. M. Keulin, who professed to "bless the fire out," which ceremony consisted in wetting the child with saliva and then commending it to Divine protection. The poor mother said this woman had cured one of her children that way, but she failed on this occasion; and it transpired that it was a habit with poor people to take their sick children to Mrs. M. Keulin.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Easter Sunday (to-morrow) all the turnpike tollgates in Ireland will be abolished. It is to be hoped that ere long this obnoxious impost will cease to be levied in any portion of the kingdom.

The King of Denmark presided at a Council of Ministers at Copenhagen on the 19th ult., being the first time since his recovery.

The Prince of Joinville is about to publish his voyages and scientific observations. The work is said to be in the press.

Mr. Mark Napier has applied for an injunction to restrain the sale of Mr. Grant's "Memoirs of Montrose," on the ground of the work being an invasion of copyright.

The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies was dissolved on Friday week. The Cortes is summoned for the 7th of June.

The Danubian Commissioners are expected to finish their labours by April 15: they will proceed to Paris immediately afterwards, and May 10 is the day on which the Conference may probably meet.

The Queen has approved of Don Gioacchino de Zugasti as Consul-General at Sierra Leone for the Duchess Regent of Parma.

Mr. Layard, who was at Indore early in last month, was about to leave that city for Agra. From Agra he will descend to Calcutta.

General Peel, Secretary at War, has signified his intention of dining with Lord Verulam and the officers of the Yeomanry Cavalry, at the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street, on Wednesday, the 14th of April.

The extensive nave of Worcester Cathedral is, it is said, to be fitted with a pulpit and seats for the purpose of popular service.

The Prince of Syracuse is at present finishing a statue, in white marble, of one of the philosophers of Naples—Baptiste Vico,—and which is to be erected in a principal square of the city.

In consequence of serious and long-continued illness, Mr. Rowland Elliott has resigned the secretaryship of the Weekly Tract Society, and is succeeded in that office by Mr. John F. Simpson.

Intelligence from Constantinople confirms the statement that Fuad Pacha has been named Plenipotentiary to the Congress of Paris.

Four lectures on the natural history of the animals that lived in the beginning of the world are to be delivered by Mr. B. Waterhouse Hawkins, in the concert-room of the Crystal Palace, next week. The lectures will be fully illustrated by diagrams and models.

At the South Kensington Museum the visitors last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 4048; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4649; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1078; one students' evening (Wednesday), 523; total, 10,298.

An association has been recently formed by a few ladies in London and at Brighton for the diffusion of sanitary knowledge, especially that relating to the management of infants and children. It invites co-operation and suggestions on any subject connected with its objects.

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, during the last week, was 1036, of which 184 were new cases.

The new church in Woolwich Dockyard has been roofed in, and will be ready for Divine service about the commencement of June. A small space is about to be inclosed surrounding the edifice which is to be laid out in an ornamental style of "cottage garden."

A catastrophe has taken place at Damascus, several houses and bazaars having been crushed in by masses of snow. The loss is stated to be very considerable.

A girl named Marie Girodon, aged 15, died on the 18th ult., at the Lariboisière Hospital, of wounds received in the Rue Lepelletier on Jan. 14.

The Bishop of Carlisle intends to hold a special confirmation in Carlisle Cathedral on Thursday, the 15th inst., for members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Scotland.

A new work by M. Proudhon is shortly to be published under the name of "Le Bon Dieu au XIXe Siècle."

The deliveries of tea in London for last week were 703,810 lb., which is a decrease of 35,757 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Republic of Ecuador has just followed the example of Costa Rica, and, discarding the monetary scheme of Old Spain, has decreed adoption of the French decimal coinage and measurement.

The famous astronomical clock of the Cathedral of Strasburg reproduced, by means of its machinery, with perfect accuracy, the various phases of the recent eclipse of the sun.

Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., will lecture at the Mechanics' Institute, Lincoln, on Monday next, on the Early History of the Eastern Nations, and more especially those mentioned in the Old Testament.

The Hon. Captain Harris, the brother of the Earl of Malmesbury, has been appointed British Consul-General for the Austrian ports in the Adriatic.

There was a concert a short time since in the Austrian State Lunatic Asylum, and Staudigl, the once celebrated singer, sang "The Chapel in the Wood," by Schubert, to the delight of his fellow-patients.

A body of 800 Montenegrins has violated the Austrian territory to penetrate into the Herzegovina. The quarantine establishment at Sutrina has been burned down.

The applications for leave to marry have so much increased in the French army that the Government has found it necessary to place fresh restrictions upon the indulgence.

On Saturday morning last the large warehouse belonging to the East Lancashire Railway Company, situate at Brooksbottom, about three miles from Bury, was burnt to the ground.

The instructors of Musketry at Chatham have commenced their summer instruction of the officers and men of the various East India depôts attached to each battalion.

It is expected that the restoration of the tower of the Manchester Cathedral will be completed towards the latter end of May.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week was 2451, of which 754 were new cases.

Marshal Pellissier gave a dinner on Saturday last, to which he invited several English officers at present in Paris. The Marshal expressed to those gentlemen his high esteem for the British Army.

Madame Frezzolini is still singing at the Havannah, where the climate has, it is said, entirely restored her former exquisite voice.

The committee of the Athenæum Club, acting upon a rule authorising the election of distinguished men, have conferred that compliment upon Mr. Cobden.

We learn (says the *Worcester Chronicle*) that twenty gentlemen of standing in the county of Hereford have signified their consent to become stewards of the Musical Festival to be held next autumn.

It is announced that Ferouk Khan will leave Marseilles on April 15, and that, before returning to Persia, he will stay three months at Constantinople, to settle all questions relating to the Turkish boundaries on the Persian frontier.

The South-Western Railway station at Salisbury was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

The letter-bags are conveyed between the Keith Railway station and the town of Keith in a wheelbarrow, on which the letters V.R. are pompously emblazoned.

The cause list at Hereford Assizes on Wednesday contained only one case, an action on a builder's bill for building a wall, presenting a sorry entertainment for the crowd of barristers who took their seats in court.

It is said that overtures have been made several times, to Thiers in order to induce him to join the present French Government. A Senatorship has, it is declared, been twice refused.

On Saturday last the forty-third anniversary festival of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern—Lord Elcho, M.P., in the chair. There was a subscription of £659.

It is stated in an Athens journal that a manuscript copy on parchment of the Gospels in Greek, and bearing the date 480, has recently been found in the garret of a house in that city. It is said to be in good preservation, and has been deposited in the public library of Athens.

The services of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, will, on Easter Sunday and the following Sundays, until further notice, be celebrated in the German Chapel, Marlborough House, at 8 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. The German service will take place as usual at half-past eleven.

A return has been printed of the number of proprietors of East India Stock. The total is 6782, of whom 4750 are males and 1032 females. The proportion who hold £1000 and upwards, and who are therefore qualified to vote, are 1255 males and 408 females.

At the last Lincolnshire Winter Assizes Mr. Justice Crompton, the presiding Judge, fined eighty-seven magistrates of the county, liable to serve the office of grand jurors, £30 each for non-attendance, some duty being experienced in forming a grand jury.

MUSIC.

THE LESSEE of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE has issued the usual prospectus of the arrangements of the season about to commence. He announces that the house will open immediately after Easter. The date is not specified, but is understood to be Tuesday, the 13th, or Thursday, the 15th, of April. The performances are to commence with Meyerbeer's grand opera "Gli Ugonotti" ("The Huguenots"), in which Mdlle. Theresia Titiens, principal soprano of the Imperial Opera, at Vienna, will make her first appearance in this country—performing, of course, the part of *Valentina*. This lady enjoys unbounded favour in the Austrian capital, and is described as a star of the very first magnitude. The character of *Raoul* will be sustained by Giuglini; the *Queen of Navarre*, by Ortolani; the *Page*, by Mdlle. Lucioni (another first appearance); *Marcel*, by Vialetti; *Nevers*, by Aldighieri; and *St. Bris*, by Belletti. A splendid performance of this great lyrical tragedy, in respect to *mise en scene*, costumes, decorations, &c., is promised; and indeed is necessary, to contend with the magnificent representations we have been accustomed to witness at Covent Garden. The next novelty will be Verdi's "Luisa Miller" (an opera almost unknown in this country), in which the character of the heroine will be performed by Piccolomini, who sustained it with great success in Italy. Balfe's "Zingara" ("The Bohemian Girl") is to be reproduced in the course of the season, Giuglini resuming his favourite part of *Thaïs*. The above are the only operas specially mentioned; but it is said that the *repertoire* of the season will be selected from the works of Mozart, Rossini, Verdi, Donizetti, and Bellini, in which the company have already won the appreciation of the subscribers. All the performers of last season retain their places; and there are two newcomers, in addition to those already mentioned—namely, Madame Ghioni and Signor Mattioli, names as yet unknown here. The ballet will be supported by Mdlle. Pocchini (who is to appear in a new ballet expressly composed for her), by Marie Taglioni, Rosati, and other old favourites, and by Mdlle. Orsini, who will make her debut early in the season. Signor Bonetti, the able conductor of last season, has been re-engaged from the termination of the Parisian season, and in the meantime the post will be filled by Signor Ardit. Madame Alboni will arrive early in May. These are the principal points in Mr. Lumley's general announcement, which certainly presents a favourable prospect of the season.

It is positively announced that the new Covent-garden Theatre will be opened on the 15th of May. Some of our contemporaries express doubts on this head, derived from the unfinished aspect of the building. But, from what we hear, we believe that the promise will be kept. Aladdin's palace rose in a night by the help of the "slaves of the Lamp;" and there is in London an enchantment as potent as that lamp—the magic of the "Sovereign." Whoever is master of that potent spell may command slaves enough for the accomplishment of any enterprise, however gigantic. Nothing has yet transpired as to Mr. Gye's arrangements for the season.

THE performances at the new ST. JAMES'S HALL, for the joint purpose of inaugurating the opening of that splendid edifice, and of aiding the funds of the Middlesex Hospital, on Thursday and Saturday evenings last week, were highly successful in both objects. The public, who flocked in crowds to see the hall, were surprised and delighted with its magnificence and beauty; and the sum raised for the above important Charity must have been very considerable. We intend next week to give a view of the interior, brilliantly lighted and filled with company, together with a description of its principal features. Meanwhile we may say that, though not the largest, it is the most superb music hall in the metropolis. Exeter Hall, and the Hall in the Surrey Gardens, exceed it in length and breadth; but, on the other hand, its superb loftiness gives it a grand and imposing aspect which neither of them possesses; and this loftiness, too, has the advantage of keeping the air cool, and thus greatly assists ventilation. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the decorations; they are at once rich, chaste, and delicate. A pale blue is the prevalent colour, and its effect is to give to the light, which streams from innumerable burners hung from the vaulted roof, the clearness and mildness of the light of day. The hall is admirably seated in all parts, and every sort of attention is paid to the accommodation and comfort of the audience. The spacious entrances, both in Regent-street and Piccadilly, affording such ample means both of ingress and egress, which in some of our other public halls are so deficient, suggest the pleasant idea of safety. The performance of Thursday evening consisted entirely of sacred music. Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," or Hymn of Praise, occupied the whole of the first part; and the second part included Handel's Coronation Anthem; a sacred cantata by Spohr; several smaller pieces of Cherubini, Marcello, and Mozart; the concert terminating with the Hallelujah Chorus from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." The solo singers were Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Weiss, Miss Dolby, Mr. Locke, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Thomas. The chorus of 300 voices was composed of the members of the Vocal Association. The performances were conducted by Mr. Benedict. On Saturday evening there was an ample and varied selection of miscellaneous music, in the performance of which a host of the most eminent singers and instrumentalists assisted. Among the former were Madame Borchardt, Miss Dolby, Madame Lemmens (late Miss Sherrington), Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Santley; among the latter Miss Arabella Goldard, Signor Piatti, and Herr Molique. The selection was made by the able conductor with his well-known taste and judgment, and the concert was altogether successful.

THERE have been the performances of "The Messiah," which are usual in Passion Week. On Monday evening this most solemn of all musical works was performed at St. Martin's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Hullah; and on Wednesday evening it was given at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society. Hullah's performance was, of course, not on the immense scale of the other; but both were excellent, and both drew crowded audiences, who listened to Handel's divine strains with the grave and earnest attention which gives to a performance of "The Messiah," during this sacred season much of the character of a religious solemnity.

THE PYNE and HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY have, during this week, given a series of concerts at Drury-lane Theatre; the performers being the members of the company and the fine orchestra conducted by Mr. Alfred Mellon. The entertainments have been of a first-rate character, consisting of symphonies and other orchestral works of Beethoven, Mozart, and other great German masters; concertos and solos by Miss Arabella Goldard and other distinguished instrumentalists; and songs and concerted pieces from the favourite operas of the day. On Monday and Tuesday nights Miss Louisa Pyne was unable to sing, having suffered a heavy domestic calamity in the loss of her mother; but, making a great and praiseworthy effort, she appeared on Wednesday, and was received by the audience with the enthusiasm which she so well deserves.

MR. HULLAH, on Tuesday evening, brought to a close for this season his admirable series of ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS. On this occasion Beethoven's ninth or Choral Symphony was performed; and this colossal and most arduous work was executed with complete success, and in a manner which did Mr. Hullah and his choral and instrumental host the highest honour.

THE last of the winter soirées of the MUSICAL UNION was given on Tuesday evening, in the St. James's Hall, which, from its excellent acoustical qualities, was found as well adapted for the most delicate combinations of a few instruments as for the grand resonance of a mighty chorus. At this soirée Mozart's concertante quartet in B flat, and Beethoven's quartet in the same key, were beautifully played by Messrs. Saindon, Goffrie, Blagrove, and Piatti; and Bauer surpassed himself in Weber's sonata in A flat for the pianoforte solo. The matinees of the Musical Union will commence immediately after Easter.

THE first concert of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will take place on Monday evening, the 12th instant. Mr. W. G. Cusins is to perform Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte concerto in D minor; and M. Saindon will play David's violin concerto in E. The vocalists engaged are Madame Castellan and Miss Dolby.

AN agreeable concert was given by Mdlle. Renée Holbut at Middleton Hall, Islington, on Tuesday evening. Mdlle. Holbut, who is an excellent pianist, played Moscheles's once famous but now forgotten "Anticipations of Scotland" with much effect, and also a solo by Quident, in which she was encored. She was assisted by Miss Louisa Vinning, Mr. F. Bodda, and other eminent vocalists, who sang a number of favourite pieces with great applause.

It is intended to commence a new series of Monday Evening Concerts for the People on Easter Monday, in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Holborn, when, in addition to the usual vocal performance, a new feature will be introduced, in the form of a musical and pictorial entertainment.

THE THEATRES.

EASTER AMUSEMENTS, &c.

AMONG the entertainments of Passion Week there are some that command the public support from the fact of their periodical occurrence and well-established reputation. We meet, for instance, this year, for the twenty-eighth time, at the HAYMARKET, with Mr. C. H. Adams, whose oratory and astronomical lecture have proved so instructive to so many of the rising generation. Among the novelties introduced this season was an illustration of the corona during a solar total eclipse, which was exceedingly well managed, and could not fail, by its striking effects, to awaken attention and impress the scientific facts on the memory even of the least reflective. While treating of this theatre we may notice that on Easter Monday it will reopen with the performance of Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy of "The Unequal Match," and the production of a new burlesque by Mr. Francis Talford. The subject of the extravaganza is classical, and its title "Plato and Proserpine." The talent of its author will be further corroborated by some of Mr. William Calcott's best scenery, of which the announcements are such as to excite extraordinary expectations.—At the ST. JAMES'S, Professor Wiljalba Frikell will commence on Monday evening a new season, for three weeks only, including extra performances on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.—The Chevalier Antonio Polletti has also continued his stances at the OXFORD GALLERY, and astonished his patrons with his exhibitions in natural and physical magic.—There is a new diorama of Lucknow, India, and Canton at the GREAT GLOBE, which, with the lectures, will fully acquaint the visitor with the details of the scenes of the sepoy rebellion.—The rebellion in India makes also part of the exhibition of the POLYTECHNIC, with the views of the *Leviathan*, to which are added in the evening the lecture of Mr. Pepper on a "Scuttle of Coals," and that of the Rev. W. C. Milne, A.M., relating to "his personal experience of Life in China."—The COLLOSSEUM affords Dr. Bachoffner an opportunity to deliver an astronomical profection, with full description and illustrations of the great eclipse. The more amusing portion of the establishment is conducted by Mr. Traice, who accompanies with humorous descriptions the views of the halls and mansions of the nobility; while Miss Clari Fraser and her companions give musical illustrations.—MADAME TUSSAUD has added to her groups the nuptial one of the Princess Royal and her consort Prince Frederick of Prussia.

Recurring again to the theatres, we may express the great pleasure we received from Miss Julia St. George's entertainment at SADLER'S WELLS: it is entitled "Home and Foreign Lyrics," and has had great success in the provinces, and is likely, we think, to achieve a triumph in London. Miss St. George travels round the world in search of an entertainment, and describes and represents in costume the various characters she meets with. The poetry of the songs is superior, and the scenic appointments pretty and picturesque. The classical and romantic enter into the aim and purpose of the illustrations, and the music accompanying the passion of Sappho and the piety of Joan of Arc does great credit to the composer, Mr. J. F. Duggan.—At the SURREY a similar entertainment, but grotesque in its vein, was given by the sisters Sophia and Annie, who, having met with more than ordinary encouragement in the country, now occasionally visit London, and are always welcome; so true are their "Sketches from Nature," and so mirth-provoking the eccentricities with which their very striking and well-discriminated delineations are varied.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul have given, with considerable success, much assisted by the splendid singing of the lady, some elegant drawing-room characteristics at the ADELPHI, under the title of "Patchwork."—Nor must we omit to notice that Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have repeated their celebrated entertainment at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION; and that Mr. Charles Cotton continues the performance of his "Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle" (recently noticed by us in *extenso*) at the PRINCE OF WALES HALL.—Christy's Minstrels may also yet be found at the POLYGRAPHIC; and Mr. Albert Smith, with his Mont Blanc, at the EGYPTIAN. To name these only is sufficient; to praise them superfluous.—At MYDDLETON HALL, Islington, Mrs. Emilia Holcroft entertained an intelligent audience on Wednesday with a highly popular lecture. She called it "Merry Thoughts on a Dull Subject;" and, in truth, the argument is old enough to have become effete, but that the examples are ever rife and new. The difficulties of the English language to foreigners are the provocatives for laughter, which is greatly augmented by the recital of Haines's story concerning "Angelina's Ache of Heart," which was pathetically comic. Mrs. Emilia Holcroft has, no doubt, a very successful career before her.

Easter Monday is, unfortunately, not over abundant in novelties. Mr. Kean, however, promises us two new farces on the occasion: one entitled "The Stock Exchange, or The Green Business;" and the other "Samuel in Search of Himself."—At ASTLEY'S "The Siege of Canton" is announced, with the assistance of real Foot Guards, Bomarsund Royal Marines, and sailors in great numbers.—Mr. E. T. Smith, also, will then open the ALHAMBRA, when will be introduced to the public Howe and Cushing's United States' Circus, consisting of 200 men and horses, with Bedouin Arabs and Indian savages, in equestrian and other feats, the mere equipping of which has cost the projectors not less than £50,000.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF LUCKNOW.—Mr. Barford has added a very interesting picture to his panoramic collection in Leicester-square; being a View of Lucknow, the capital of Oude, and recently the scene of such gallant and critical operations. Departing from the principle adopted in the View of Delhi, where the conflict of the troops with the rebels is supposed to be going on, and many of the horrors of the siege are represented, this beautiful city of palaces is set before us in all its splendour as it stood in peaceful days, and a most magnificent panorama does it present—the domes and minarets of mosques, and the gilded roofs and towers of palaces, breaking the sky line on every side, whilst every intermediate spot is finely filled in with stately foliage, or the placid waters of the river. The view is painted by Mr. Barford, assisted by Mr. Selous, from drawings taken by Island Hood Galland, Esq., C.E., of the East India Company's Unconquered Service, from the neighbourhood of the Residency, the courageous defence of which will form a brilliant and exciting page in history. The principal buildings comprised in this position, including, besides the Residency itself, the Banqueting House (which was converted into a hospital), and the Residency Chapel, occupy about a third of the space of the foreground, and are sufficiently clearly defined to enable any one who has read the detailed description of the works of defence hastily thrown up by the besieged to realise their bearings. The picture is itself admirably painted, and altogether of a pleasing and striking character.

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.—This popular place of resort will open for the Easter holidays with a variety of attractive entertainments, and we understand that very considerable alterations and improvements are in progress for the summer season.

TESTIMONIALS.

On Friday evening (last week) Mr. Dickens read his "Christmas Carol" to the members of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh. There was an audience of at least 2000 persons, who expressed their delight and sympathy in the most enthusiastic manner. At the close the Lord Provost, in the name of the directors, presented to Mr. Dickens a silver Christmas Wassail-bowl of elegant and elaborate workmanship.

A splendid testimonial was, on Saturday last, presented to Lord Forester by the members of the Belvoir Hunt, as a mark of their esteem, and as some acknowledgment of the sport shown during the twenty-seven years he hunted with the Belvoir hounds. The presentation took place at Syston Park, the seat of Sir John Thorold, Lincolnshire, in the splendid library there, in the presence of upwards of 100 ladies and gentlemen.

The masters and pupils of Marlborough College intend raising by subscription, amongst themselves, £500, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to their highly-esteemed head master, Dr. Cotton, the newly-elected Bishop of Calcutta, previous to his departure.

A congregational soirée of the members and friends of the Scotch Church, St. Peter's-square, was held in the Union Chambers, Dickinson-street, Manchester, on Wednesday week, when the Rev. H. Dunface, Minister of the church, was presented by Mr. J. G. Smith, on behalf of the ladies of the congregation, with an elegant pulpit gown and cassock, a useful solid leather portmanteau, and dressing-case, &c.

On Wednesday week a meeting, presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury, was held at Lambeth, for the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. W. H. Miller, superintendent of the Lambeth Ragged School, Doughty-street. Mr. Miller afterwards gave a portion of his interesting panoramic entertainment, entitled "A Journey from the North Pole to the Equator," which, with other similar ones, he has provided for the special amusement and instruction of his scholars.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CROXTON PARK MEETING, reduced to a single day, passed off with great éclat, and the eight races were the closest and the best that have been seen there for some years. Lord Wilton only rode twice, but did not win; and Captain White had no mount. Costrel's defeat, in the Belvoir Castle Stakes, with 7 to 4 on him, caused some surprise; but his owner had foolishly put a little boy up who was quite unable to "get out" so big a horse; and accordingly Nat, on Lord Chesterfield's Telegram, did him by a neck. Nat proceeded thence, we are told, to Whitewall, so that we shall perhaps soon know something more as to John Scott's "Derby" and "Guineas" horses. Cook-a-doodle has lost all his credulous adherents for the present, and The Peer seems to be the Simon Pure for both events. It is whispered that Toxophilite will not go to Newmarket to meet Mentmore in the Craven, and that we shall hardly see him out before Epsom, where the noble Premier—who has been fourth with Dervish and third with Fazzoletto for his great family race—intends to show good fight with him. Corwold is slightly nibbled at by a few Yorkshiresmen, followers of the Peck stable, for "The Guineas;" and so is Hadji for the Epsom event: Middleham will have it that the latter is just better than Gildermire.

Newmarket Craven, from Monday to Friday; Durham, on Monday and Tuesday; Catterick-bridge, on Wednesday and Thursday; and The Hoo, on Saturday—are the racing fixtures of Easter week; and to these we must add steeplechases at Henley in Arden, on Monday; at Beckford, on Tuesday; at Nunenton, on Wednesday; and at Abergavenny, on Thursday and Friday. There are only three or four matches down as yet for the Craven Meeting; and the 3000 h. ft. one between Kent and Anton, A. F., is pretty certain not to be run. Star of the East, in the Benington and Column; Lord of Lorn, in the Sale; Mentmore, in the 50 sovs.; and the much-vaunted Charles the Second, in the 100 sovs Stakes—may all not improbably give us a taste of their quality; but the racing does not promise on paper to be of a very important character.

"Ruff's Guide" has just appeared, and contains, among other improvements, all the new betting rules, as well as a steeplechase calendar; and "Argus" has abandoned his notion of bringing out his "Racing Photographs" as a book, and has sold the copyright to the *Sporting Magazine*, which commences the series this month, with some very racy sketches of those three well-known betting men—Messrs. Hill, Hargreaves, and Sherwood.

Mr. Rarey's classes are crowded, and he has become so much the fashion again, now that the smaller fry have sunk under the horizon that nearly 400 names are down, and they are still coming in fast. We attended for the first time on Tuesday, and, although no notorious savages were produced, we were delighted with all we saw. It is the subscribers' own fault if they will not bring their ferocious subjects with them, as it is far more satisfactory to all parties that they should; and, sitting on a mare whom he had mastered in the most incredibly short space of time, America's representative publicly challenged his pupils (which on that day included Captain Lane and Mr. Jacques) to do so, adding that he never was beat with any horse yet. The way in which he subdued the Emperor of the French's Stafford and another grey stallion, even a trifle more wicked, was absolutely marvellous; and, in spite of the over-clever Boston (U.S.) editor's hypothesis, he uses no drugs, and "no oil but the oil of experience." It is not the fact that he has failed with Cruiser. He has only taken a look at him through the door, and it is settled that when a wound inside his knee is healed he is to have him under his entire control, and to forfeit £100 if he does not send him back an altered being. His lecture includes many general wrinkles on the proper mode of prevention as well as cure of horse vice, and he bids fair to bring about a revolution which will save horse-breeders many a pound, by simply delivering them and their colts from the hands of too many drunken, idle horse-breakers, who ruin rather than teach.

The Melton season, which has been excessively poor since the first six weeks, has come to an end at last; though he it said in justice that no three huntsmen ever rode or handled their hounds better across Leicestershire than Goodall, Goddard, and Treadwell. Still it was not in their power to command scent, even when the weather was open. Last week Lord Stamford's had a tremendous eighteen minutes' burst, scent breast-high, from Billesdon Coplow to ground near Shankton Holt; and the Duke's and Mr. Talby's had two or three nice things of three minutes less; but the hounds and horses suffered sadly from the heat. Lord Forester has retired from the mastership of the Belvoir, after twenty-seven seasons, and the Duke now takes to them himself. His Lordship has just been presented with a testimonial, in the shape of a silver group, which illustrates a scene (Jan. 15, 1851) in Croxton Park, where the fox got up an oak-tree, and the Duke, Mr. Litchford (the father of the hunt), Sir Thomas Withcote, and Will Goodall (all of whom are represented as well), looked on as the Whip dislodged it. The subscription to John Walker's testimonial proceeds, and will close on the 14th instant; the Davis testimonial list is still open; and we feel sure it will be a bumper, if only to mark the sporting world's sense of the annoyance which certain anonymous writers have lately tried to inflict on him and Harry King. His fall on Tuesday week turned out much lighter than it promised to do, as for a quarter of an hour he laid apparently lifeless on the ground amid fire or six doctors; but he has never missed a day with the hounds since, and looks as if he will appear in the field for many a season yet. Mr. Croome has taken the V. W. H. hounds.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat-race lost all its interest by the fact of the band of one of the stroke-throws breaking in the former boat just as they started; while No. 7 had also a mishap with his oar, which virtually reduced it to a match of seven against eight. Still, we thought that Cambridge clove "the glassy wave" in the finest style of the two; and, in fact, Oxford has not been very confident for some months past. The scene at Mortlake, as the fifteen or sixteen steamers sailed in after them, was wonderfully exciting, and caused a universal presentation of oars, and a shout which rung up and down Father Thames for miles, as the Cambridge coxswain (in a light blue jacket and jockey-cap) steered to the edge and disembarked the victors.

The Biggar Meeting was a grand wind-up to the coursing season. Out of the 64 in the great Cup, 11 Scotch, 10 English, and 2 Irish champions were left standing after the first course. The first ties disposed of Ireland; the second left the Scotch no representative among the eight but Hippogriff, who beat the Waterloo Cup winner (Neville) most handsomely; and the four left in at last were Pretty Boy and Seagull, from Cumberland; Jeannie Deans, from Lancashire; and Ajax, from Warwickshire. Pretty Boy and Ajax went down before Seagull and Jeannie Deans respectively (very hard on Cumberland), and the flag of victory at last waved over Captain Spencer's Seagull, who was beaten at the Waterloo in an unsatisfactory course by War Office, whom he defeated handsomely here. Deacon, the Waterloo conqueror of Sunbeam (whom Captain Spencer did not send), was beaten by Ajax in his third course, but Neville showed his best style in the Champion Collar, where Black Flag ran up to him.

THIRSK RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Captain Wedderburn, 1. Phillis, 2. Mowbray Stakes.—Flying Cloud, 1. Raspberry, 2. Thirsk Handicap.—Strathnaver, 1. King of Scotland, 2. Sowerby Plate.—Gammoner, 1. Church Langton, 2. Falcon Stakes.—Crimoline, 1. Valiant, 2.

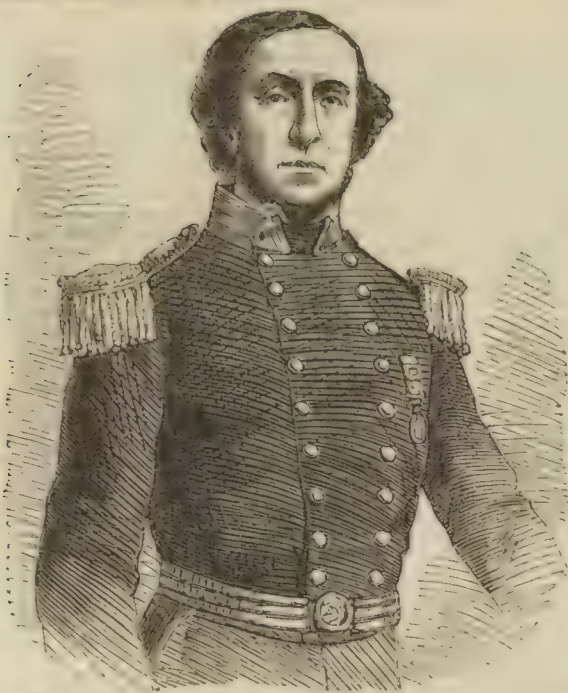
WEDNESDAY.

Scurry Stakes.—Milkop, 1. Lansquenet, 2. Borough Handicap.—Massacre, 1. Church Langton, 3.

AQUATICS.—An exciting scullers' race came off on Monday, from Battersea-bridge to Putney-bridge, between H. Burton, of the Prince Albert Rowing Club, and J. Dyer, of the Temple Unity Club, for £5 a side. Dyer gave in at the Feathers, leaving Burton to row in an easy winner. The match was rowed in Mr. Ralph's old-fashioned wayer, boats.

By a recent regulation all letters sent from London, and, indeed, from all foreign countries, to Belgium, if not prepaid, are charged double.

A Naples letter of the 23rd ult. says:—"His Majesty continues to reside at Mola di Gaeta with all his family; but it is reported that Ischia is to be for a couple of months their summer residence. The mineral waters of that island are considered necessary for the health of the Royal children."



THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION: NORMAN B. BEDINGFELD, R.N.,
COMMANDER OF THE "PEARL."

We gave in our Journal for Feb. 27 an illustration of the steam-launch built for Dr. Livingstone's exploration of the Zambesi River, with some interesting details relating to its construction; and in the Number for March 13 we recorded the departure of the exploring expedition from Liverpool in the *Fairy* on the previous Wednesday. In order to commemorate still further this expedition—the most interesting one, perhaps, that ever left these shores for the exploration of any portion of the vast continent of Africa—we give this week a sketch of the *Pearl* taking on board a portion of the steam-launch; and a portrait of Dr. Livingstone's friend and colleague, Commander Norman B. Bedingfeld, of the Royal Navy, F.R.G.S., appointed by the

public services, derived from authentic sources:—This officer served as Midshipman in the last Chinese war, and was promoted to a Lieutenant for the part he took in the gallant action of Obligado, in the River Plate, in 1845, in which his ship, the *Dolphin*, received no less than one hundred shot in her hull. He subsequently commanded her Majesty's ships *Pluto* and *Jackal* on the west coast of Africa, and is well known on that coast for his experience in river navigation, and for his successful efforts in negotiating with the native chiefs. He was the first Englishman that penetrated as far as Lake Cradoc, and up to the village of the chief Kosoko after the fight at Lagos: having gone up unarmed to hold a conference with that chief, and, by this most hazardous enterprise, he succeeded in establishing friendly relations, for which he was publicly thanked by the European merchants at Lagos, and Lord Clarendon officially approved of his conduct "as highly judicious and praiseworthy."

He was afterwards mentioned to the Admiralty for gallant conduct in successfully attacking, with a very inferior force, a village in the Bight of Benin, defended by three guns and several war-canoes; and he received the public thanks of the late John Beecroft, Esq., her Majesty's Consul, for his valuable services on the coast of Africa, in the course of which he had been five times officially recommended to the Admiralty for promotion.

Ill health compelling him to quit the station, he sailed for England in the unfortunate packet *Forerunner*, in which he was wrecked, and his last act which we record was that of saving several lives on that occasion (among others that of the present Governor of West Australia) by his courage and presence of mind. Subsequently he served for two years in her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*, from which ship he was promoted in 1856.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B.

THE accompanying Portrait of General Sir James Outram is from a Photograph taken of the illustrious hero when he was last in London in 1856. The lady to whom we are indebted for the likeness says it was presented to her by Sir James's mother, "a most admirable old lady, above eighty years old, and a fine specimen of a green and animated old age, glorying (as well she may) in her son's successes and career of glory."

We give a few particulars of the life of Sir James from "Hardwicke's Knightage":—"Sir James Outram, G.C.B., is the son of the late B. Outram, Esq., of Butterly Hall, Derbyshire, by Margaret, daughter of J. Anderson, Esq., LL.D. He was born in 1805; and was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He married, in 1835, Margaret Clementina, daughter of J. Anderson, Esq., of Bridgton, Brechin. He is a Major-General in the East India Company's service; and was formerly in the 23rd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. Sir James has been Political Agent at Ladra, British Resident at Hyderabad, Scinde, Sattara, and Baroda; and Resident and Commissioner at Lucknow, in Oude. He was appointed to the command of the British Forces in Persia November, 1856; was present at Bushire, and gained the victory of Kooshab, February, 1857. He returned to India, and



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B.

to the services of this gallant officer in the withdrawal of our beleaguered garrison from Lucknow:—"On Sir Colin Campbell's arrival at Alumbagh, on the Cawnpore road, he received from Outram carefully-copied plans of the city and its approaches, with minute descriptions of every building and every point at which he might expect resistance, and a carefully-prepared scheme of the operations by which, in Outram's opinion, he might best effect his entrance into the city. Outram also constructed a semaphore on the top of the Residency to enable him to communicate with Sir Colin, and prepared and furnished to him a code of signals. Sir Colin telegraphed by this semaphore that



THE BIRTHPLACE OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F. W. WILLIAMS, BART., K.C.B., THE HERO OF KARS.

Foreign Office to accompany Dr. Livingstone in his hazardous enterprise.

If they perish, as Owen's boats' crews did in a similar attempt, they will then only have contributed their meed to the glory of the land of their birth, in showing that noble determination which prompts men to meet great known danger, and which counts not the cost in the attainment of its object; but if they succeed, as we trust they will, in navigating the River Zambesi far inland, and in exploring its tributaries, we may, without fear of prophesying too sanguinely, predict that they will thus open up a new and vast field for British commercial enterprise, which appears to present the most effectual and the only permanent check to the extension and perpetuation of the slave trade all over the African continent.

The accompanying Sketch of the *Pearl*, which vessel conveys the expedition, if possible, as far as Tete, is from the pencil of one of its members, Mr. Baines, a self-taught artist of great merit.

The steam-launch which the *Pearl* carries out for the navigation of the Zambesi has been christened by Dr. Livingstone the *Ma-Robert*, the origin of which singular name he gives as follows:—"When leaving the Makololo, the object of my visit home was always spoken of as going to England to bring 'Ma-Robert,' as they call Mrs. Livingstone. Now, in returning with a vessel of that name, we shall be able to say 'Our Queen sends not only one Ma-Robert but two, and the second (the vessel) is a proof of her anxiety to open up your country to trade by means of your noble river.'"

The Englishman who loves his country, and believes in her destiny to exercise a high moral influence throughout the globe, will not fail to remark that, at the same time that her power and might are being put forth in the uttermost parts of the earth to quell insurrection and to establish law and order, she holds out the right hand of fellowship and brotherhood in this expedition to countless numbers of our brethren who now are in darkness, and who, we may hope, will, through its means, receive the blessed light of Christianity and civilisation.

We conclude with a brief sketch of Captain Bedingfeld's

was appointed Resident at Rajpootana and Provisional Member of Council of India.

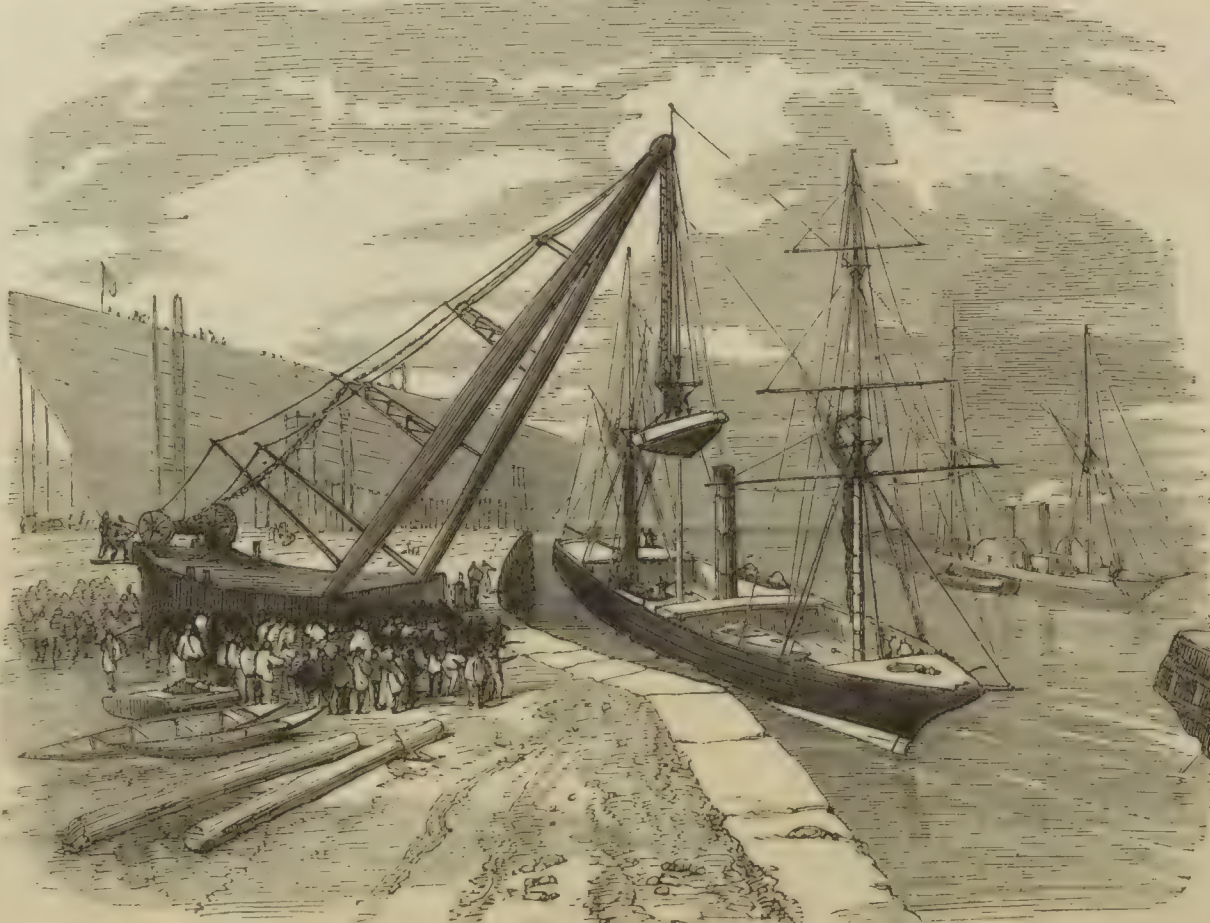
The active and glorious part taken by Sir James Outram in the suppression of the Indian mutiny needs no comment here. The particulars thereof, with those of countless other heroes, are too deeply engraven on the heart of his countrymen to require being reproduced. We shall content ourselves with giving an extract from the letter of one of the officers of his Staff to his kinsfolk at Edinburgh, relating

he would follow out Outram's scheme of operations. He did follow them; and, as soon as he advanced, Outram commenced a most powerful diversion in his favour—blowing up mines, making sorties, storming positions, and bombarding and shelling the Palace of the Kaiserbagh, in which the enemy were strongly posted, thereby immensely reducing the opposition Sir Colin met with. The evacuation of the old garrison, all of Outram's planning and execution, was a feat probably unparalleled in the history of war—an operation conducted so skilfully and so noiselessly, that for nine hours the enemy were ignorant of it, and kept blazing away as usual at our old position."

THE BIRTHPLACES OF GENERALS SIR J. INGLIS AND SIR F. WILLIAMS.

NOVA SCOTIA is justly proud of having contributed from a population of 300,000 several illustrious names to the roll of national heroes. Chief among the sons whom she delights to honour may be mentioned Major-General Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., and his gallant uncle, General Cochran; Sir W. F. Williams of Kars; Major Welsford, who led the assault and was the first to fall in the Redan at the capture of Sebastopol; and Capt. Parker, who fell on the same occasion. We have engraved from sketches kindly forwarded to us by a resident at Halifax the cottages in which two of this gallant band were born. The first engraving represents the house in which Sir W. F. Williams of Kars was born. It is a quaint wooden structure in the old village of Annapolis Royal. Near at hand, in what once was the ditch of the old fort, but now the churchyard, lie the successful General's father and grandfather, the wife of the latter the daughter of that old colonial soldier, Jeffry, Lord Amherst.

The second Engraving represents the house where Sir J. Inglis was born. It is in Halifax, and was the residence of his father and grandfather, both Bishops of Nova Scotia. This house is also of wood—an ordinary cottage with wings, containing library and drawing-room. An address has recently been passed by the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia to Major-General Sir John Inglis,



THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION: SHIPPING THE SECTIONS OF THE STEAM-LAUNCH AT BIRKENHEAD.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

CANTON, Jan. 28, 1858.

On the 17th I left Canton and steamed down the river in the *Forester* gun-boat, to spend a day or two at Hong-Kong. Fourteen days, or rather nights, on hard planks, with sleep constantly disturbed by real or imaginary alarms, required a little rest in all conscience. How splendid Hong Kong appeared after the one-storied and narrow-laned Canton! Queen's-road indeed looked as if it deserved the name, and the merchants' houses here bore some resemblance to palaces. The very Chinese houses, whilst preserving their own style, have grown considerably in altitude, and would rather astonish their brick and mortar brothers up Canton side. Seen from a trifling distance, with the background composed of Magazine Hill, the remains of Gough Fort, and the white-clad mountain, it presents many beautiful points of view, interspersed as it is with trees, green always, and gardens full of vegetables. The views from the paddy-fields contrasting extremely beautiful; the intense green of the paddy-fields contrasting with the reddish-brown mountains to the north-east of the city; but it is from the back of Magazine Hill (head-quarters) that the finest panorama is to be seen,—innumerable miles of flats, paddy-fields, cultivated with Chinese perfection, spread out as far as the eye can reach, till they are lost among the hills in the hazy distance. A river intersects them, on which junks are visible; on the east a wild ravine separates you from Gough's Hill. If you look down you'll see great holes made by shells from the fleet. Gough's Hill is so covered with graves that it looks as though 10,000 moles had for centuries been at work upon it. Between Magazine Hill and the head-quarters (within the walls) is the Five-storied Pagoda—an edifice with real and five spurious roofs, twisted up at the corners, like a swell's moustache; whilst below two facetious-looking lions guard the entrance. At the upper stories red coats are visible, and the British tongue is audible; below is a number of individuals in blue, from whom now and then issue such words as "Cré dom d'une pipe," "Sacre bleu," &c., leaving no doubt in the spectator as to their nationality. On the north-west the city walls extend a little way, giving you a glimpse of grey-tiled roofs, all of the same shape and size, with here and there great banyan-trees, with massive foliage, small leaves, and most eccentric limbs. Turn your back now on Magazine Hill and look down before you: at your feet lies the far-famed Canton. What impression does it produce upon you? Every street seems but a repetition of the former streets. You can see more green trees, and the eternal grey roof. A few joss-houses rise slightly above the rest, otherwise the height of all is much the same. The city Pagoda towers above all, rising from a clump of trees at the end of the city. The masts of the ships show you where the river is following its course. To the left you discover the Whampoa pagodas—before you a prospect of hills; and to the right a dead flat; along the walls on your left Fanquis, coolies, and lascars are constantly coming and going. Such is Canton from the heights.

Great anxiety is felt on the part of the merchants to have the blockade raised; but I suspect the authorities have good and sufficient reasons for not acceding to the popular desire. There has been another tragical affair up the river, close to Canton. The *Volcano* lost a man, who was supposed to have deserted to the natives. The commander, with the humane desire of recovering the man, if happily he still had his head on his shoulders, manned and armed the paddle-box boat, and went in search of him. Unfortunately the boat grounded, and while in this position a large junk was coming towards them with a good fresh breeze. The inhabitants of a village close by shouted and made signs to the junk, which, as it passed, fired its guns right into the boat, killing three and wounding two. This dastardly act could not be avenged by the survivors in the boat, because the junk was out of range in an instant. Piracy and murder are of daily occurrence, and I much fear many valuable lives will be lost ere this business is finished.

My first act on arriving in Hong-Kong was to visit the *Hercules* hospital-ship, where so many of our gallant fellows are lying maimed and helpless. None of the scenes so vividly described by Russell in the *Crimes* were observed on board the *Hercules*. On mounting the deck I was met by a middle-aged gentleman of prepossessing exterior, who proved to be Dr. Burns, the inspector, whose kindness and attention whilst in charge of the hospital at Lisbon will be well remembered by all who had the fortune to be placed under his care. It is needless to say that permission to visit the wards was most politely accorded. Everything was in order. I am sorry to say that since the assault the loss has been on an average one man per day, either from wounds or dysentery. The hospital has been quite full, and the doctors all bore evidence in their careworn pale faces of the hard work which had fallen to their lot. This loss, however, is quite an exception to the rule, for though the climate is unhealthy, yet the skill of the doctors and the excellent sanitary arrangements have checked disease wonderfully, as the following figures will show:—From 1st of January, 1857, to 31st December, 1857, patients admitted, 978; patients cured, 768; patients died, 88.

I send you a Sketch of the quarters of some wounded officers. In spite of their being cripples they were a jolly set, and laughed and joked quite pleasantly. The officer in the foreground is Lieut. Lord Gifford, who was shot in the arm whilst leading the storming party at Canton; the next Lieut. Butler, who received his wound from a bullet in the head nearly at the same time and place. Lieut. Daddon (Royal Marines) also severely wounded in the right arm, characterised by the doctors as one of the most patient sufferers they had ever met with, never uttering a groan. The officer sitting up in bed playing chess is Lieut. Pim, of the gun-boat *Banterer*, under whose auspices I, for the first time, smelt powder; and very nasty it was. I am happy to say Pim is recovering from his many wounds. I was pressed to stop to tea, which appeared at five, hospital hours being breakfast at eight a.m.; dinner, noon; tea, five. The officers were unanimous in praise of their medical men. Dr. Burns attends to the medical cases, Dr. Smart to the surgical. Dr. Smart is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and is the officer who so nobly sustained the credit of his profession in the Crimea. It must be most gratifying to find his efforts so fully appreciated. Dr. Smart possesses a most unique collection of bullets extracted from the bodies of soldiers and sailors, who must ever gratefully remember the skill which relieved those unpleasant foreign bodies.

To make a long story short, the Circumlocution Office seems to have appointed the "right men" to look after the sick, and it is to be devoutly hoped they will now continue so laudable a practice.

On Wednesday the 20th the *Imperador* sailed with the Madras Native Infantry for Singapore, and she is to return with two Bengal regiments to replace them. The darbies expressed the greatest delight at leaving China. They had with them several Celestial trophies; among others a small Chinese boy whom they had turned into a Mussulman. It was a very pretty sight, the day very hot, and sun bright.

The hot season is approaching, and, if Canton be held, then many

lives will be sacrificed, and the Cantonese will be encouraged to attack the enfeebled garrison. A few regiments of sepoys would be just the thing, besides enabling our present force to back Lord Elgin afterwards at the Court of Peking. Moreover, the departure of a few sepoy regiments from India would doubtless be considered a good riddance.

To the superficial observer at home, the possession of the city of Canton, and the capture of Yeh, the third man in the empire, will appear everything that could be desired, and that now we have nothing to do but dictate our own terms. There never could be a greater error. The truth is that we are further off the desired end than ever. One great mistake of the home Government is now apparent—I mean the employment of so many cooks. First there is Lord Elgin, Baron Gros; then we have General Straubenzee; and last, though not least, Admiral Seymour. Can unanimity be expected? Certainly not. The broth, therefore, will be spoiled; and I should not wonder if some of the cooks burnt their fingers.

It seems a thousand pities that Admiral Seymour was not left to manage the business after his own fashion. Under his able guidance this wretched lorcha "pigeon" would have been finished long ago.

Order is gradually being restored in the city. The streets (if you can call them so) assume a more lively aspect; shops are being opened in all quarters. At first the storekeepers only exposed the most tridding articles for sale; but, when they found their goods and persons respected, confidence returned, and John Chinaman shone out as the same money-making "critter" as before.

As a body, the inhabitants appear indifferent to their late humiliation, and submissive to their new rulers. Many officers make the natives bow as they pass. This they do to the smallest Mandarin, and these small observances are considered of great importance in all Eastern countries.

The Chinese New Year's-day (February 14) is now close at hand, and some anxiety is felt lest that time should be selected for an outbreak. The Celestials take plenty of samshu at that festive season: that alone would give them sufficient courage to face us again.

The site determined on for the foreign factories extends from the Five Genii Gate below the Dutch Folly up to the old Consol-house (Mowqua-street)—the French taking the section lowest down, the English the next up, and the Americans as of yore. The wall of the new city forms the best protection in the world against fire. As to the old city, about forty signboards, bearing in large white letters on a black ground—Rue de l'Est, Rue des Greniers, Rue du Sud, Rue Haute, Rue de la Folie, Rue de l'Execution, Rue de la Parade, &c., sufficiently indicate its future fate and permanent holding.

HONG-KONG, Feb. 15.

I have just come down from Canton to see Lieutenant Pim off. I was all through the city two days ago. What a change! The shops open; the streets thronged with the busy Celestials; fat and jolly porkers carried in comfortable baskets through the narrow streets; English, French, and Chinese policemen—the former with the traditional truncheon, the latter looking as if they did not care a rap for anything; now and then a tribe of visitors from Hong-Kong, with dollars to spend on curiosities, beating down the storekeepers to half what they ask, and John, with proper respect for A 1, not liking to dispute the point. Everywhere bustle, activity, and, above all, novelty. The shop-fronts are the most magnificent I ever saw—strange to say, not a vestige of the bombardment is to be seen in these streets, the finest of which is the one of triumphal arches. All these streets are paved with flagstones, and though narrow on purpose to keep out the sun, which even now is excessively hot, are clean and picturesque. The interior of the shops—or "stores," as the Hong-Kongites love to call them—are very lofty. Crowds of ever-smiling small boys accompany the visitor, and stand outside gazing with mute astonishment on the Fanqui who is investing within; and, should said Fanqui be at all facetious, and, above all, indulge in a little Chinese chaff, he is certain to keep the good-humoured gazers in a roar of laughter, and they will point out to him the best shops, and otherwise oblige him. The great things to buy are brass padlocks, in which the Cantonese excel. Bronzes and china are all the rage, but the best porcelain-merchants have not opened yet; they don't do so till peace is proclaimed. The river is beginning to look itself again; the sampans are returning rapidly; and I expect that in a few weeks it will be a sight worth looking at, and afford good sketches. The weather in Canton is now very hot in the daytime, though it has been cold; but the Chinese winter, as far as I have seen of it, consists in two or three days of a very cold wind from the north-east, followed by calm weather and sultry heat. This is continually going on. Sometimes the wind will blow for three days, and then for five or ten days it will be hot; but of the fogs that I read of in a monthly magazine, and which that magazine stated continued for weeks in October, I have not seen them yet. One morning, at the end of November, it is true, there was a fog, but it disappeared before nine a.m. On the contrary, the sky for days together is without a cloud, and an atmosphere that is perfection, when you can lie on the grass, gazing at the bright blue sky, for hours together, and enjoying the mere fact of existence, the butterflies fluttering about from flower to flower, the birds singing in the green trees. This is our winter here: the cold days now and then only make the others the more enjoyable.

The China New Year's day is just over; it was ushered in by the most awful din of crackers going off all night, and lanterns hung up in every house. On the morning visits were paid, the Celestials bringing in their "pasteboard," a red piece of paper, on which is written their name, and wishing you "luck." I was highly delighted at being amongst Chinese on the day in question. A table which groaned under the weight of sweetmeats was in the room, and round it were seated my Celestial friends, smoking paper cigars. Presently there came in a friend with the red paper in question, saying, "Coong he fat shoi" (may good luck attend you), upon which he or she gave the present (everybody gives presents), and in return was asked, "Oi cha" (have some tea). Having done the tea, he or she received some money, neatly done up in very red paper; and, after a little conversation, departed. This continued all day and next day. In the Sketch I have just done from life you will see the operation. A girl is sitting in her bedroom at a table, on which are the presents and tea; her friends are coming in likewise with "cumshaw" (presents). The poor people bring in oranges. On this day are to be seen Chinese girls dressed as you see them in pictures: their hair full of flowers, their lips nicely rouged, and faces floured. They look beautiful, I assure you.

The strangest thing was to see the Celestials all idle for the first time—such an event only taking place once a year. I was determined not to be backward, so I got my name on red paper, and did in China as the Chinese do, much to their delight.

The blockade was raised on the 10th of February.

These Sketches of Canton show what the walls were like soon after the city was taken. The marine hut is where we spent a few days and nights very picturesquely.

[The Sketches referred to in this letter will be engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS next week.]

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20, 1858.

WHEN I left St. Louis on the 7th inst., for a voyage of six days down the great River Mississippi, I must confess that my sensations were not of the most agreeable kind. Two days previously the steamer *Colonel Crossman* had burst her boiler near a place called New Madrid, and the papers were filled with accounts of the calamity and with long lists of the killed and wounded. As we drove down to the Levee to secure our state-rooms on board of the *Philadelphia*, the Irish newsboys thrust into our hands the *St. Louis Republican* of that morning,—bawling out "Busting of the *Colonel Crossman*—fifty people killed!" This was not pleasant; but all the passengers—there were sixty or seventy of us—consoled ourselves with the hope that such a calamity would endow with extra caution, for at least a month to come, every captain, every pilot, every engineer, and every sailor on the Mississippi. And so we took our voyage; and here we are, safe and sound, in the gay and sparkling city of New Orleans—a city which, notwithstanding its evil renown for yellow fever, is at this season as wholesome as Richmond-hill; and, at the time at which I dispatch you this missive, basking in as lovely a sunshine as ever irradiated the earth. When we left St. Louis, the Mississippi, or, as the people call it, the Mississip, was covered with floating ice. Two days before we arrived at New Orleans we steamed into another climate—warm, balmy, and delicious as England is in the first week of June. In my next letter I shall attempt to describe New Orleans. In the meantime I send you a rhymed version of my six days' adventures on board of the *Philadelphia* on the bosom of the "Father of Rivers." I claim for these verses the merit of photographic fidelity to the truth in all their incidents and descriptions of scenery. And, merely premising that my *compagnon de voyage*, who has been with me since I left New York, is a Colonel, and a man of letters, and one who commands "columns" in a newspaper, I present the rhymes for what they are worth. They helped in their composition to enliven the monotony of a very long voyage of 1295 miles; and, if they give your readers half as much amusement to peruse as they yielded me to write, I shall be satisfied:—

DOWN THE MISSISSIP.

I.

'Twas a wintry morning, as the clock struck ten,
That we left St. Louis, two dejected men;—
Gazing on the river, thick with yellow mud,
And dreaming of disaster, fire, and fog, and flood;—
Of boilers ever bursting, of snags that break the wheel,
And sawyers, ripping steam-boats, through all their length of keel;—
Yet, on shipboard stepping, we dismissed our fears,
And beheld through sunlight, in the upper spheres,
Little cherubs, waving high their golden wings,
Guarding us from evil and its hidden springs;
So on Heaven reliant, thinking of our weans,
Thinking of our true-loves, we sailed for New Orleans;—
Southward, ever southward, in our gallant ship,
Floating, steaming, panting, down the Mississippi.

II.

Oh the hapless river! in its early run
Clear as molten crystal, sparkling in the sun;
Ere the fierce Missouri rolls its troublous tide
To pollute the beauty of his injured bride;
Like a bad companion poisoning a life,
With a vile example and incessant strife,
So the Mississippi, lucent to the brim,
Wedded to Missouri, takes her hue from him;
And is pure no longer, but with sullen haste
Journeys to the ocean a gladness gone to waste;—
Thus our idle fancies shaped themselves that day,
Mid the bluffs and headlands, and the islets grey,
Southward, ever southward, in our creaking ship,
Steaming through the ice-drifts, down the Mississippi.

III.

In our wake there followed, white as flakes of snow,
Seven adventurous seagulls, floating to and fro,
Diving for the bounty of the bread we threw,
Dipping, curving, swerving;—fishing as they flew—
And in deep mid-current, throned upon a snag,
Far away—a rover—from his native crag,
Sat a stately eagle, Jove's imperial bird,
Heedless of our presence, though he saw and heard;
Looking so contemptuous, that human nature sighed
For a loaded rifle to slay him for his pride;—
But superb, defiant; slowly, at his ease,
Spreading his wide pinions he vanished on the breeze,
Southward, flying southward, far beyond our ship,
Floating, creaking, panting, down the Mississippi.

IV.

In a blaze of glory shone the sun that day;
In a blaze of beauty, fresh as flowery May,
A maid from Alabama came tripping on our deck—
Bright as heaven above us;—pure without a speck,
Singing songs till twilight freely as the lark
That for inner gladness sings, though none may hark,
Songs of young affection, mournful songs of home,
Songs of happy sadness, when the fancies roam
From th' oppressive Real to the fairy Far
Shining through the Future, silvery as a star;—
And the Sun departed in his crimson robe,
Leaving Sleep, his viceroy, to refresh the globe;
Thus we travelled southward in our gallant ship,
Floating, drifting, dreaming, down the Mississippi.

V.

Brightly rose the morning o'er the straggling town
Where the broad Ohio pours its waters down
To the Mississippi, rolling as before,
Seeming none the wider for increase of store;
And they said, "These houses scattered on the strand
Take their name from *Cairo*, in the Eastern land,
And shall be a city at some future day,
Mightier than *Cairo*, dead and passed away."
And we thought it might be, as we gazed awhile;—
And we thought it might not, ere we passed a mile—
And our paddles paddled through the turbid stream
As we floated downwards in a golden dream;
Southward, ever southward, in our panting ship,
Idling, dawdling, loafing down the Mississippi.

XIII.

At the sixth day dawning all around us lay
Fog, and mist, and vapour, motionless and grey,
Dimly stood the cane-swamps, dimly rolled the stream,
Bayou-Sara's housetops faded like a dream;
Nothing seemed substantial in the dreary fog—
Nothing but our vessel drifting like a log—
Not a breath of motion round our pathway blew—
Idle was our pilot, idle were our crew—
Idle were our paddles, idle, free and slave—
Everything was idle but the restless wave—

New Orleans, February 15, 1858. CHARLES MACKAY.

AN adjudication of bankruptcy was made on Monday against John Townsend, auctioneer, of Greenwich, and M.P. for that borough.

(From our City Correspondent.)

about an average business has been passing in Joint-Stock Banks. The leading prices are as follows:—Colonial, 27½; London and County, 28½; Australasia, 84; and United Service, 60; London Joint-Stock, 30½; London and Westminster, 45½; Oriental, 38½; Ottoman, 17½; Union of Australia, and Union of London, 24½.

On the whole, Mining Shares have been firm in price, but the transactions in them have been far from numerous. Alfred Consols have realised 12; Wheal Buller, 280 ex div.; Bon Accord Copper, 1; Coburn Copper, 40; and Llanres, 9½ ex div.

THE MARKETS.

pork, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; inferior mutton, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.
 prime ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; small pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb
 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

On the 29th March (of effusion of the brain), Lily Felicia Warie, eldest surviving child of the late Alfred Sole, Esq. of 42 St. James's-square, Nottingham, aged three years and 6

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THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

THIS eight-oared race—the most interesting annual match on the Thames—came off on Saturday last with every circumstance of weather and attendance that could add élat to the occasion.

The course was from Putney-bridge to Mortlake, and the hour for starting was one o'clock; but long before that time both sides of the river at the starting-point were densely crowded with spectators, mounted and on foot, while the river was covered with little boats, amid which were some fifteen or twenty steamers laden to the very water's edge.

Mr. J. W. Chitty, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, acted as umpire, and arrived at Putney in his steamer shortly before the time of

starting. At a few minutes before one o'clock the rival crews issued from Mr. Searle's yard—Oxford showing dark and the Cambridge men light blue colours.

The names and weights of the respective crews were as follow:—

OXFORD.			CAMBRIDGE.		
	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
1. R. W. Risley, Exon ..	11	8	1. H. H. Lubbock, Caius ..	11	4
2. T. Arkell, Pembroke ..	11	3	2. A. L. Smith, Trinity ..	11	4
3. C. G. Lane, Christ Church ..	11	10	3. W. J. Avar, St. John's ..	11	4
4. H. Austin, Magdalen ..	12	9	4. D. Darroch, Trinity ..	12	1
5. E. Lane, Balliol ..	11	12	5. H. Williams, St. John's ..	12	4
6. W. H. Wood, University ..	12	6	6. R. L. Lloyd, Magdalen ..	11	13
7. E. Ware, Balliol ..	13	2	7. A. H. Fairbairn, Trinity ..	11	12
8. J. T. Thorley, Wadham ..	10	3	8. T. Hall, Magdalen ..	10	7
H. Walpole, Balliol (cox.)	9	8	R. Wharton, Magdalen (cox.)	9	2

The Cantabs, having won the choice for place, had a considerable advantage, taking the inner or Middlesex side, while the outward sweep fell to the lot of the Oxonians. Both rowed with the long, steady sweep of finished boatmen, and both crews showed the very perfection of training.

Precisely at one o'clock Mr. Edward Searle, the well-known boat-builder, effected a beautiful start: the Oxonians got a slight lead, when the stroke oar missed the water, and so damaged his rowlock as to render his oar of no further service during the race. The Cambridge crew began to draw ahead in a way which their plucky antagonists never recovered, and on to Hammersmith-bridge kept increasing their lead. The question then seemed no longer between the rival boats, but as to which of the steam-boats which followed was to be the last



THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

for away they all went neck and neck through the bridge, with not a foot of space to spare between each beyond what was necessary to allow them to rock and reel with their crowd of passengers to the very water's edge. The Cantabs, in splendid style, and amid the most tremendous cheering, passed the flag-boat near Mortlake, precisely in 21 minutes 23 seconds from the time of starting, their opponents being about three lengths, or 22 seconds in time, behind them.

The victors met with the usual ovation, and the Oxford crew also received a liberal meed of praise, certainly well due to the pluck and skill they displayed in spite of their unfortunate and disheartening accident.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

THE International Hotel, to be built in the Strand, will occupy the site of the present Lyceum Theatre and its surrounding buildings. It will fill the whole space from the Strand northwards to Exeter-street, and from Wellington-street westward to Burleigh-street.

The building will be a square of about 200 feet every way by over 100 feet in height. Shops will occupy the ground floor on two sides, facing Wellington-street and the Strand, and will give a rental of above £4000 per annum.

At the angle next Exeter and Burleigh streets a grand American "bar" will be formed, where our Transatlantic visitors may refresh themselves after their manner, discussing telegrams flashed straight from Wall-street to their rocking-chairs.

The general arrangement of the place will be that of the Hôtel du Louvre in Paris—a central quadrangle, surrounded by tiers of apartments and corridors.

The main entrance will be in the Strand front; a side entrance, under a portico, being also provided from Wellington-street.

The visitor, entering from the Strand, will find himself in an arched vestibule, somewhat recalling the principal approach to Somerset House. Passing through this, he ascends by a few steps to the grand hall, an apartment 100 feet square, filling the ground floor of the central quadrangle, and roofed by a glass dome of sixty feet in diameter. Opposite to him rises the principal staircase; on the left the great coffee-room extends, and communicates with the whole length of the hall; on the right is a series of rooms for luggage, parcels, porters, a post-office, and the electric telegraph.

Crossing the great hall to the foot of the staircase, on the left is the bar; on the right the hair-cutting saloon, about fifty feet long—another American luxury.

Mounting now to the "one-pair," a double landing gives the visitor access to the first of the corridors, which on this and all the upper stories form the thoroughfares of the hotel. From this corridor French windows open on to a kind of hanging garden, formed on the roof of the hall, and reminding one of the Doria Tursi and other terrace-gardens in Genoa. Continually supplied with fresh flowers from the adjacent Covent-garden, such a central parterre will form a pleasing and novel feature in a London hotel, and a quiet centre to the whole building well fitted for the scores of bed-rooms looking on to it.

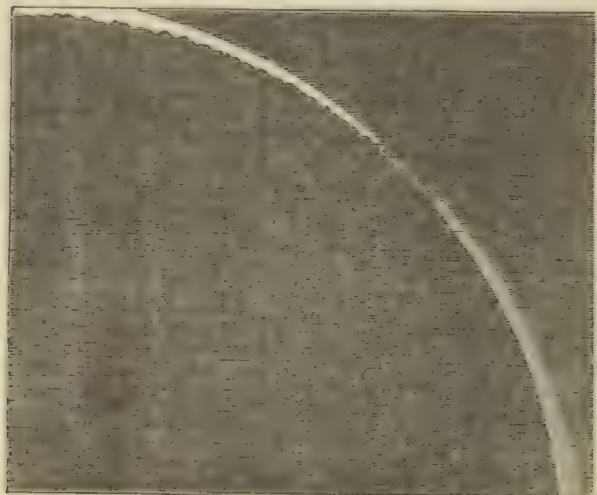
Following round the first-floor corridor, the general salle à manger is reached, forming, with its attached reading-rooms and galleries, a suite of more than 150 feet in length, and calculated to dine above 200 persons together at the table d'hôte. The whole of this suite will open also on to the terrace-garden. A ladies' coffee-room, drawing-rooms, and bed-rooms, will fill up the remainder of the story. Access to the upper floors will be given by four large staircases, placed at the angles of the quadrangle, and opening on to the corridors, each after each, to the top tier of all. Two hundred and thirty bed-rooms, and about forty drawing-rooms and private sitting-rooms, will be thus approached; whilst separate staircases for servants will carry all the housemaid traffic out of sight.

A billiard-room, with six tables, and a chess and smoking room—each 100 feet in length, and nearly 40 feet in width—will be included in the accommodation, and give a "Palais Royal" flavour to this truly international bill of fare.

The building has been designed by Mr. Knowles, of Gray's Inn; and Messrs. Lucas, of the Belvidere-road, have estimated its cost at £190,000. The material will be white brick, with dressings of Caen stone; the ground-floor story will be of Portland stone entirely. The internal fittings and decoration are to be of high character, and especial care is promised in the matter of bed-room furnishing.

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

BAILY'S BEADS.—The accompanying Diagram shows the appearance of the "Baily Beads" on the northern or eastern cusp of the Sun during the eclipse of March 15, together with the prolongation of faint light (which was supposed to be a portion of the corona) on which



"BAILY'S BEADS" AND "CORONA," AS SEEN DURING THE ECLIPSE OF MARCH 15.

the Moon's limb appeared to be projected. The inner portion of the crescent of the Sun's disc visible was as uneven as is here represented, from which it is apparent that the irregular points and slender lines of light here given may be fairly surmised to be due to the mountains on the lunar surface. The "Baily Beads" remained visible for nearly four minutes; the corona was only seen for a few seconds, during which the Sun was free from clouds. The Northumberland equatorial of the Cambridge Observatory, armed with a power of 250, was the instrument made use of, as stated in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 20.—J. B.

THE MUTINY AT BENARES.—The following is the purport of a letter, dated Feb. 17, which we have received from an officer in India. Neither the signature of the writer, nor the name of the place from which he writes, is legible:—"Sir, In your issue of the 12th December, 1857, received here only yesterday, occurs the following statement with reference to the mutiny at Benares:—'At the head of 200 of his own Fusiliers and a few Artillerymen, Colonel Neill repelled a desperate attack made on the only three guns in the place.' Now, as the brilliant success at that station, on the 4th June, in all probability saved the whole country, from Calcutta to Calcutta, it is only common justice to the brave men engaged in this affair to correct this very erroneous assertion. I therefore submit the number of European troops present at the action, as well as a list of the casualties which occurred on that day:—Troops: Two companies of H.M. 10th Regiment, under the command of Captain Norman; 27 men of H.M. 84th Regiment, and 30 men of the Madras Fusiliers; a half-battery of Bengal Artillery, under Captain Olipherts. Casualties, H.M. 10th Regiment: One apothecary and two men killed; eight privates, two bheesties, wounded. H.M. 84th: None. Madras Fusiliers: None. Bengal Artillery: One gunner wounded. I have been informed by officers who were present that Colonel Neill assumed no command on the occasion until the 37th Regiment N.I. were retreating in the greatest disorder."

THE "PRINCESS CHARLOTTE."—In reference to a statement made in this Journal on the 29th ult. that the above-named vessel was the first of her class that had crossed the Line, a correspondent writes as follows:—"When the Royal family of Portugal fled from their country to Brazil (the French invading), I had the honour to belong to H.M.S. London, three-decker, Captain Thomas Western, which, with other smaller ships, protected them on their voyage.—E. BLIGH, R.N."

The estimate for the Surveys of the United Kingdom, and for the Topographical Department for 1858 to 1859, on account, amounts to £25,000.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

APRIL.

In genial spring, beneath the quiv'ring shade,
The patient fisher takes his silent stand
Intent, his angle trembling in his hand.
POPE'S Windsor Forest.

DESPITE OF Byron's anathema contained in the well-known lines—

And angling, too, that solitary vice,
Whatever Isaac Walton sings or says,
The quaint, old, cruel, coxcomb, in his gullet
Should have a hook, and a small trout to pull it—

we are prepared to show that many of the most humane men that this country has produced have been devoted to the "gentle craft." Walton, Dr. Howell (Dean of St. Paul's), Sir Henry Wotton, Sir John Offley, Gay, Tobin, "the gentle Coleridge," Dr. Paley, Walter Scott, Sir Humphry Davy, Doctors Babington and Frank, devoted their leisure hours to the rod and line. There are many good and kind-hearted men of the present day whose names would swell the above list who, braving the denunciation of the noble bard, and the ridicule of the surly pedant Johnson—

A fool at one end and a worm at the other—

appear at the river side to while away an idle hour in throwing the fly or "eyeing the dancing cork and bending reed." There is one advantage, at least, that angling possesses over other sports—namely, that it can be participated in, through "the seven stages of life," from the "whining schoolboy" to the "lean and slippered pantaloon." The truant urchin first commences his piscatorial career with a bent pin and a piece of packthread, bobbing for sticklebacks, his satchel doing duty for a creel. The lover, too, from the days of the wanton Queen of Egypt, may with her exclaim:—

Give me mine angle,—we'll to the river! there I will betray
Tawny-finn'd fishes; my bended hook shall pierce
Their slimy jaws; and, as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony;
And say, ah! ah! you're caught!

The "soldier" may emulate the angling triumphs of Trojan—"best of the good," as recorded by a popular sporting writer of our days; while the "justice," in fair round belly with "good capon lined," may add to his epicurean luxuries the delicate trout, the voracious pike, the well-flavoured eel, the palatable smelt, the "dayteous" carp (as the Lady Juliana Berners calls it), and the delicious lamprey. Even in the sixth age the fisherman may, without the slightest exertion, watch the float from his punt, as it dances buoyantly on the stream; and even in "second childishness" may the venerable follower of old Isaac ensconce himself in his easy garden-chair and deceive a gudgeon or a roach. That fishing has ever been held in high estimation may be gleaned from the writings of ancient and modern authors, all of whom concur in the sentiment that the study of nature always has been, and ever will be, esteemed by the wisest men as an entertainment worthy of the most rational mind.

One of the most popular of our fishermen writes as follows:—"I pity those who haunt the Courts for noise and grandeur. Fond of the angling art, I could silent sit the longest summer day beneath the willow boughs; and, as the current prattled to the shining pebbles below, compare its swiftness to the course of time, and fit me for the closing scene." Another describes in glowing terms the health, content, and calm delights of the angler's life; while Theocritus, in his "Idyllia," has recorded the happy state of the fishermen round the shores of Sicily; and Lucan, the poet, gives a most graphic description of the interview between Caesar and Amleas, on the banks of the Tiber, when the former sought the fisherman to bear him to Calabria, where Pompey was in arms against the Roman warrior. "Ask what thou wilt of Caesar," said the chief, "as, through the strength, courage, and judgment of the boatman, he was landed on the shore of the scene of warfare. "Grant me, then," responded Amleas, "that I may return the way I came to my peaceful family; for, should they not see me at daybreak, spreading my nets upon the beach, their faithful bosoms will be rent with sorrow."

We will now proceed to mention the different fish which may be found in the rivers near London, arranging them alphabetically.

The barbel is bred in most rivers, and the Thames abounds with them. They vary from a foot to a foot and a half in length, and weigh about five or six pounds. It is mentioned by a popular writer that one was caught near Staines-bridge weighing twenty-three pounds; and the same authority states that in August, 1771, an angler in Wotton Deep caught two hundred and eighty pounds of large-sized barbel before noon. In the summer this fish haunts the swiftest and shallowest rivers, lurking under the weeds; yet sometimes he retires to locks, weirs, floodgates, and bridges, where the waters are deep and rapid. He is generally found with his own kind, and seldom changes his haunts, so that "Once a barbel hole, always a barbel hole," is an expression as common among fishermen as "Once a Captain," &c., is with the army. This fish never feeds off the ground, and will take any sort of worm or spawn. He is strong and subtle, and very apt to pick off your bait, and break your line, if not managed with patience and care.

The river carp is not fond of a rapid stream, but delights in still, deep water, with a marly or clayey bottom, especially if there be green weeds. He exercises the patience of the angler to a great degree, as he is very shy and wary, and seldom bites during the cold months. In hot weather he will take small lobworms, caddies, grasshoppers, wasp grubs, beetles, or a paste made of fine flour and honey. In ponds you should bait the spot which you think a likely harbour for carp, which is generally under the grass that grows at the side; and, with a long rod, a strong line, a middle-sized hook, and a good paste, you may anticipate excellent sport. The usual length of the carp in our country is from fourteen to fifteen inches; in warmer climates it arrives at the length of three or four feet, and to the weight of thirty or forty pounds. In 1739 a carp was caught in the Thames, near Hampton Court, which weighed thirteen pounds; and Willoughby affirms that the largest in our isle weigh twenty pounds. The following is an old but excellent receipt for dressing "the yellow carp, in scales bedeck'd with gold." It is from the pen of the prince of piscatory poets, Walton. First (according to that culinary authority, Mrs. Glass) catch your fish; then scour and rub him clean with salt and water, but do not scale him; then open him and put him in a small saucepan; then take sweet marjoram, thyme, and parsley, of each a handful; a sprig of rosemary and another of savory; bind them into two or three bundles, and put them to your carp, with four or five onions, twenty pickled oysters, and two or three anchovies. Then pour upon your fish as much claret as will cover him, and season the wine with salt, cloves, mace, and the rinds of oranges and lemons; cover the saucepan, and set it on a quick fire till it be sufficiently boiled. Then take out the carp and lay it with the broth into the dish, and pour upon it a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, melted, and beaten with half a dozen spoonfuls of the broth, the yolks of two or three eggs, and some of the herbs shred. Garnish your dish with lemons, and so serve it up.

The chub is bred in rivers, and delights to conceal itself in holes, and under the shade of trees, in a clayey or sandy bottom. They generally swim in numbers, and, like the barbel, keep to one spot or hole. The average weight of this fish in the Thames is two or three pounds, but they have been caught four or five pounds heavier. In hot weather you must angle for chub in mid-water, or near the top; in cold weather, nearer the bottom. They will take almost every bait. In the summer they will rise to flies, beetles, or grasshoppers on the surface; in the deep they will be tempted by worms, gentles, and pastes. In fly-fishing for chub, the natural insect will prove more successful than the artificial one; they will, however, rise freely to the palmer-hackles, humble-bee, bluebottle, blow and house fly. In whipping for this fish your line should be long, and you should throw it across the stream, letting the current carry it down. To ensure good sport the angler should place himself in the head of a punt, letting it drop slower than the stream. This is easily accomplished by a small kedge or large stone astern. Our before-quoted authorities, Dame Juliana Berners and Walton, give instructions for the culinary treatment of the chub; it would, however, require the art of a Soyer to render it palatable to the epicure, and we should consider the talents of that great man thrown away upon so moderate a specimen of the finny tribe.

The dace breeds in all rivers, and they generally lie in hot weather near the top of the water. They will bite eagerly at any bait—gentles, worms of most kinds, and pastes, so much so that oftentimes they take the place of a better fish; and at every moment you find on your hook a Lilliputian specimen of the *Cyprinus leuciscus* instead of a more Brobdingnag one in the shape of a fine barbel or carp. Fly-fishing for dace is, *faut de mieux*, a good amusement, and serves to keep your hand in. They will take any small dark fly. In this pursuit it will be necessary to have a floating punt or boat, so as to drop slowly with the current; and to our mind one fish caught with a fly would be worth dozens captured with a gentle. With respect to the treatment of a dace when caught, we should strongly advise it to be presented to the favourite cat, to make whatever use of it she or he might think fit. It may prove a gastronomic treat to the feline race, although it never can be reckoned one by the human species.

The eel is to be found in all rivers, under stones, roots of trees, and among weeds, the planks, piles, boards of weirs, bridges, and mills. There are four ways of catching this slippery tribe—namely, snigging, bobbing, angling, and spearing. To adopt the former you require a long line of silk, and a small hook baited with a lobworm. The line must then be put into the cleft of a stick, about eighteen inches from the bait, and thrust into such holes and places as the eel is likely to frequent. When you sniggle under a bridge with a boat, be careful that it does not strike against its piers, so as to disturb the water, or the fish may adopt a sliding scale, and slip quietly into one of his holes. There is another mode of snigging, with a needle and a lobworm; but the detail of it may be spared our readers; it is well known to all urchins, and is a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance. To bob for eels, you must attach together, in some dozen links, a large quantity of well-scoured lobworms, having previously passed a worsted thread through them. This done, you must fasten them to a small cord, or part of a trolling-line, about four yards in length. Above the worms there should be a small loop to fix them to, and for a lead plummet to rest upon. The plummet should weigh about half a pound, or from that to a pound, according to the rapidity of the stream. The smaller the line the less the lead, which should be made in the shape of a pyramid, with a hole in the middle for the line to pass through, and the base of it towards the worms. The whole must be fastened to a strong taper-pole, and then the apparatus is complete. Thus prepared, you must select some muddy spot, and you will soon find the eels tugging eagerly at your "diet of worms." When you have a bite, draw your prey gently up towards the surface of the water, and then suddenly hoist them on shore, or into your boat. The worsted sticking in their teeth will prevent any escape until the line is slackened. To angle for eels you must bait with lobworms, raw flesh, small frogs, salted beef, gudgeon, dace, or bleak. The best time is on a gloomy or rainy day, especially after a thunderstorm. Your rod and line must be strong, as for trolling, and your bait must reach the bottom, and trail upon it. When two hooks are used they must be three or four inches apart, both touching the ground. Strike as soon as your float is under water, and land your prize as quickly as possible. Be careful to secure your tackle by preventing your prey twisting round it, and which can only be done by what Pulci calls, in pure Tuscan, a "*punzione in su la testa*," and which Byron translates into modern Saxon as "a punch on the head."

The pike, "the tyrant of the watery plains," occasionally grows to a very large size. In a ditch near Wallingford, which ran into the Thames, two were caught weighing above fifty-one pounds each. Of the ravenous disposition and voracious nature of this fish we must refer our readers to Jesner and others who spin some awful yarns upon the subject. The pike prefers a quiet, shady, unfrequented water, and generally swims singly. The best time for getting a bite is early in the morning and late in the evening. He will take any sort of bait except a fly; but the best are young roach, dace, gudgeon, loaches, minnows, and bleak. The principal ways of fishing for pike are trolling, trimmering, and snap-angling. In the former the rod must be provided with rings and a winch: the line, of green silk or thread, should at least be forty yards long, varying, however, according to the breadth of the river. When you have a bite, follow the old adage of giving line enough, and you will soon land your prize. For trimmer-fishing, bait your hook as above, and leave it about mid-water. For snap-angling, procure two large hooks, placed back to back, and a perch-hook in the middle to hang your bait upon; fix a gudgeon, dace, or roach to the small hook, then let it swim down the current, and when the float disappears give a smart jerk, and, without allowing the fish to play, draw him quickly towards the shore, when your landing-net may give the *coup de grace*.

Perch are generally to be found under the hollow of a bank, the piles of bridges, stumps of trees, or in a gentle stream not over deep; and the best time to angle for them is in cool, cloudy, windy weather. The best baits are minnows, small frogs, lobworm, and brandling, well scoured in fennel or moss. Your tackle should be strong, as you will often meet with a pike in angling for perch. The following rules may be worth remembering:—In March use the red worm at the bottom; in April the oakworm, a red snail, or a young frog; in May the dock-worm, oakleaf, and the hawthorn; in June the red worm; in July the large grasshopper or dunghill grub; in August and the following months red worms, brandlings, or gentles. When the perch bites do not be in too great a hurry, but give him ample time to pouch the hook, especially if it be a large one; if small, you may strike quicker. As this fish generally swallows the bait, and the difficulty of extracting the hook without breaking the line will be great, it will be advisable to carry a gorge in your pocket. This instrument can either be made of wood or iron, about six inches in length and half an inch thick, with a hollow at the extremity. With this end, and by keeping your line straight, you may with ease disengage the hook.

Roach breed both in rivers and ponds, but those caught in the former are the best. In hot weather the best bait are small white snails, gentles, or flies under the water, for he will not, like the dace, rise at them. Roach have been caught measuring from twelve to fourteen inches; and it is on record that one was found in a gentleman's pond in Cheshire weighing nearly four pounds. The best time for fishing in the Thames is from half-ebb tide to low water. At one period the roach fishery afforded great sport to the Londoners; Blackfriars, Westminster, Chelsea, and Putney bridges being the favourite resort for the cockney piscators; but steam-boats and gas have driven the fish and fishermen beyond the sound of Bow bells, Isleworth being now the nearest spot where the metropolitan anglers can enjoy this amusement. A punt, with an arm-chair, a strong rod, a large float, and a hook well baited with gentles, with plenty of ground-bait, and a man to assist you, can be procured at any spot between Richmond and Teddington, at a moderate charge per hour or day; and those who have never seen the salmon fisheries of Scotland and Ireland, or the trout streams of England and Wales, may while away many hours in angling for roach.

The salmon is the king of fresh-water fish; but so many able works have been written upon the subject of it that we shall content ourselves with a very brief notice. There is nothing relating to this fish which has been more talked of or written about than its agility in leaping over all obstacles which oppose its passage either to or from the sea. There is a remarkable cataract in the River Tivy, in Pembrokeshire, called the salmon leap, and famed for the exploits of this specimen of the finny tribe in getting from salt to fresh water; another on the Wear, near Durham; and one in Aberdeen, North Britain. As the great secret in dressing salmon is that it should go from its element at once into the cauldron, at some of these spots huge kettles of boiling water have been placed, into which the fish has occasionally leapt to its own destruction—a sort of marine interpretation of the saying, "Out of the frying-pan into the fire," much to the delight of the epicure. The chief rivers in England which yield this exquisite luxury are the Severn, Mersey, Trent, Usk, Wye, Dee, and Medway. Few can now be found in the Thames, although in bygone times many fine ones have been caught between London and Oxford. The Woodmill salmon, near Southampton, are the best for the table that we have ever met with, and our readers may put our opinion to the test by addressing a line to Mr. Miles, in the High-street of that ancient city, sole purveyor of this piscatory delicacy. The chief salmon fisheries are on the coasts of Scotland, and prove of great value to the proprietors of the rivers. The Spey produced £10,000 per annum to the late noble owner of Gordon Castle; but the present system of free trade has reduced that sum to about a third. The fish are packed in ice, and dispatched in sailing-vessels

to the London market, the motion and heat of the steamers being found to be detrimental. About ten years ago a considerable trade was carried on with foreign countries: the fish caught, after being well washed in salt water, were hermetically sealed and dispatched to our colonies. I myself tried the experiment with some splendid trout which I caught, sealed up in tin cases, and kept for more than a twelvemonth. At the expiration of that period they were apparently as fresh and in taste quite equal to those fresh killed. To any of our readers who are desirous of gaining the best instruction in salmon-fishing we recommend the well-known work "Salmonia," which gives a thorough insight into this noble sport.

Trout delight in the cool and small rivers which descend from hills and rocky mountains; and they seem to take pleasure in striving against the stream. Several authors inform us that they are found among the Alps, in waters so very cold that no other fish can live therein. The trout in our warmer climate prefer rapid currents and clear swift streams, with gravelly, stony, sandy, or chalky bottoms; upon which account they are found to abound in the Stour, Wandell, Dart, Kennet, and in many of the rivers in Gloucestershire, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. The Thames, the Severn, and the Trent have also excellent trout near their sources, and where their streams are small and divided; but in the main rivers, where they are large and deep, this fish is rarely to be met with. The usual baits for the "swift trout" are the lob, earthworm, minnow, and the natural or artificial fly.

The best time for trout-fishing is from sunrise until ten o'clock in the morning, and from three in the afternoon until sunset, especially when the wind is from the south, which, according to the old distich, "blows the hook into the fishes' mouth." There is another method adopted in some parts of England for taking trout by tickling them. This is managed by groping for them in their lurking-places, and "tittivating" their sides until you can approach their gills, when they become an easy prey.

We cannot conclude without offering a few general rules for fishing which may not be unacceptable to the tyro, for which we are indebted to the work of Dr. Brooks:—"In all sorts of angling keep as far out of sight of the fish as possible, and place yourself on the lee shore, bearing in mind that the finny tribe lie or swim nearer the bottom and in deeper water when the weather is cold. Should your prey escape after being hooked, change your standing, as the frightened fish will scare his companions from the spot. Fish generally resort for warmth and security to roots of trees, weeds, mill-streams, piles, posts, pillars of bridges, eddies, and falls of water, and there we recommend the patient angler to take his stand. Let all baits and flies fall gently into the water before any other part of the line, and be careful not to disturb the element more than is necessary. Never attempt to raise a large fish out of the water by taking any part of the line in your hand, or it will inevitably break. Upon these occasions use your landing-net, or, in its absence, your hat. When you have hooked a heavy fish, let him play and tire himself within the water. Of times and seasons it must be observed that early in the morning and late in the evening are the best periods in the hot summer months. Previous to May, and after September, the warmest part of the day must be selected. A south-west wind and a dark cloudy day are the best for sport; and after floods, or a hasty shower, or when the river is much swollen, the angler will do well to provide himself with his rod and line and seek the finny brood. Fish take all sorts of bait most eagerly, and without suspicion, when you present them in such order and manner as nature affords them. Some baits, therefore, are peculiar to certain rivers, of which every intelligent angler may make proper observation. All fish bite keener, especially in the warm months, in swift, rapid, stony, and gravelly rivers, than in those that run gently, and glide on slime and mud. The following are the places in the Thames most usually resorted to by the followers of old Isaac:—At Battersea-bridge, roach and dace are to be met with in great plenty. In Mortlake Deep, roach abound. From the aits opposite Brentford, Isleworth, and Twickenham, there is good angling for perch, dace, roach, and gudgeon; carp and trout are occasionally taken here. Teddington banks, Kingston Wick, and Kingston, are famed for barbel, roach, and dace. Hampton, Sunbury, Walton Deep, and Shepperton Pool, have all the fish above enumerated, with the addition of some fine perch and trout. The rivers which empty themselves into the Thames or lie adjacent to it are the Ilford, Woodford, Stratford, and Bow, all of which are stored with perch, chub, roach, dace, and pike. The River Lea abounds with fine pike, trout, barbel, eels, and gudgeon, chub, roach, dace, and lampreys; while the Coln abounds with the foregoing fish; and the Uxbridge River is famous for its large trout. On the south side of the Thames are Lewisham, Wandell, Mitcham, Merton, Carshalton, Moulsey, Esher, Cobham, Weybridge, and Byfleet Rivers, all of which abound in fish."

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

Why a Society of Female Artists? In the field of Art, as in that of Poetry, one would think that the two sexes might hold their ground on equal terms, without any fear of unfair dealing. And is it just the best way of maintaining the "rights of women" for them to withdraw in this declared manner from association and competition with their brother artists? In all ages we find scattered through the annals of art names of "female artists" who have maintained a respectable rank, and stood comparison with the masters of their age. Going far back, we find Margaret, the sister of the Van Eycks. Angelica Kaufman and Mary Moser were members of the Royal Academy at its first foundation. Rosa Bonheur now takes the lead in French art, and almost in cattle-painting anywhere; and many ladies send agreeable contributions to the exhibitions in Regent-street, Suffolk-street (Pall mall), and Trafalgar-square, and find them well treated there. Then why this exclusive exhibition of art—this petticoat republic? And what would the fair members think if, in revenge, the gentlemen were to interdict them from their premises? Now, whilst we see no reason to apprehend anything so ungallant as what we have just suggested, we must state that we very much question the existence of any necessity for this movement of the female artists, and more than doubt its producing any good results to themselves or to the arts generally. However, the ladies must have their own way, and will have it in spite of all argument. Mayhap—for they are all not strong-minded, and admirable at neatness and order—they may find fault with the arrangements of our hanging committees, and the classification of our catalogues, and have some striking improvements to offer in these and other respects in their own exhibition.

We had arrived thus far in our cogitations when we reached the Egyptian Hall, when we found that handsome and well-lighted gallery, formerly occupied by Lord Ward's collection, had been appropriated by the lady-artists. The walls displayed an ample variety of subjects in all styles of art—domestic scenes, studies of character, flowers, fruit, and still life—some in oils, some in water-colours, most of them exhibiting considerable merit; besides some score of copies from Raphael, Correggio, Bellini, Tintoretto, and other old masters, some of them exceedingly well done. On the tables were some works in sculpture. But still the exhibition of "Female Artists," though announced for opening to private view on Monday last, was not complete in its arrangements. A notice was posted in the room stating that, in consequence of the large number of pictures sent in, the hanging had occupied much longer time than had been anticipated; and that, in consequence, many pictures which were intended for exhibition had not been placed, whilst several copies had been hung amongst the originals; added to which it had been found "impossible to get the catalogue ready." Under these circumstances, the "indulgence of the public was asked till Monday next, the 5th of April, by which time it was anticipated all would be remedied." With this explanation we reserve further critical remark till a future occasion, only observing that, judging from what we saw, the exhibition presents many features of attraction and merit.

TUXFORD'S "STEAM HORSE," OR TRACTION ENGINE.—The application of the traction-engine, or steam-horse, appears to be gradually progressing. The Messrs. Tuxford and Sons, of the Boston and Skirbeck Ironworks, Lincolnshire, shipped last week at Liverpool another of these mechanical productions for Cuba, with a series of cars, drays, and ploughs, for attaching to it. This engine forms the third shipped within the last four months for the same gentleman, Senor Slatice Gener, of Matanzas. They are all intended for sugar plantations, and are to plough, to draw cane from the fields to the mill, and to carry the manufactured sugar from the mill to a railway station a few miles distant.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE Suffolk-street Exhibition opened to private view on Saturday last, and, under the auspices of a genial sky, the walls of the gallery looked very well and promising, the collection being of a varied and generally agreeable character. If the aspirations after high art are still few and faintly pronounced by the exhibitors, there are fewer extremely weak and silly productions than on former occasions—fewer mere portraits, be it thankfully added; whilst in executive qualities, particularly in respect of colour, we find here and there gratifying evidences of improvement. To all this it is important to add that the public interest in the progress of Art appears to have suffered no diminution, or at any rate to have fully recovered from any depression occasioned by recent events, in testimony of which there was a pretty fair sprinkling of "sold" cards on the pictures before the day was half over.

Mr. Hurlstone, the president, exhibits four works, being by many less than his usual number, and none of them are of the size and high pretension he has sometimes displayed, though all, individually, perhaps, none the less meritorious. "The Modern Silenus" (196) is a characteristic group of an old Savoyard teaching a young boy to play upon a rude mountain pipe; the heads, particularly that of the former, are admirably studied, with some fine markings of thought. 252, "A Fisherman's Daughter of Mola de Gaeta," is a work in which the artist has evidently taken pride. The coarse blue cotton dress is given with scrupulous truth, so also is the rude character of the industrious wearer; but they would be none the less effective if combined with a little care and smoothness in the manipulation—in the left hand, for instance, which is so densely brown, and so clumsily finished as hardly to be said to resemble flesh. 350, "A Confessional of Valencia," is less open to objections on this score—indeed, highly effectively composed, it is wrought out with a finish of detail and warmth of tint which leave little to be desired. 643, "Picoraro," represents a Savoyard boy, seated on a mountain crag, something after the fashion of Lawrence's "Master Lambton," and exhibits a full share of the brown and grey tints for which Mr. Hurlstone has always such evident predilections.

Mr. Salter has been encouraged by the flattering opinions which rewarded his last year's picture of the "Smothering of Desdemona" to adopt another scene from the tragedy of "Othello" for his picture, No. 263, to which is awarded the place of honour on the west wall of the great room. The passage selected is the well-known one in the Senate scene, where Desdemona, in answer to the appeal of her father, utters those fine lines beginning "I do here perceive a divided duty," &c.; and it will be obvious at once that the perfect realisation of the subject is a task of even greater difficulty than that of the tragic catastrophe which winds up the drama, being dependent upon sentiment and expression rather than action. The artist, it must be said, has grappled with the difficulties inherent to his theme with considerable success. Desdemona herself, a beautiful blonde, is perhaps rather tame, but the effect of her words upon her aged father is betrayed by his utterly dejected air, as he supports his drooping head and hides his eyes with his hand; the other figures, which are well grouped, all participating in the interest of the scene. Great pains have been bestowed upon the finish of every part of the picture, in the colouring particularly, which is evidently studied after the best Venetian models.

No. 14, "And he went out and wept bitterly," by C. Kolt, is a creditable effort, in the severe historic style, though obviously based upon the principles of the modern German school rather than the earlier schools of Italy, which the latter assumes to follow. It consists of a single figure, life-size, represented as in the first emotions of grief and shame, the head clasped and pressed between the hands. The action is vigorous in conception, though not exactly original. The drapery falls in full and somewhat heavy folds. The colouring is rather trying, consisting chiefly of browns and drabs, with a cold grey in the background; so that, altogether, though meritorious in many respects, the picture cannot be said to be an attractive one.

The Indian mutiny has suggested several canvases, addressed to the public sympathies so painfully excited by it. We will mention a few of them:—"News from India" (7), by W. D. Kennedy, represents two sisters, who have just been reading a black-edged letter from India: the one is plunged in grief, her head buried in her hands, and her hair hanging loosely down; the other has sorrow also in her face, but not of the same intensity. The bereavement is obviously not equally shared by these two sisters; it is therefore not a brother nor a father they are mourning. "News from India" (82), by T. Clater, is differently treated. We have here the parlour of an old-fashioned country-house, where the whole family are assembled, eagerly reading a letter which the postman has just left. The head of the family is of middle age; and the faithful old dog, and the spinning-wheel, and all the furniture of the apartment denote a home with old and prized associations. "Delhi—Woe! Woe! the Sepoys are Coming!" (145), by G. Foggo, is conceived in the melodramatic style, and not in the best taste. There are some horrors too sacred to be rudely realised, at least to a contemporary generation; and of this class is the sight of a mother vainly endeavouring to screen her children, who cluster around her, from the fury of a savage armed horde who are rushing down upon them; beyond the bare exposition of which the artist does not aspire. The same artist has a small affair on the oft-repeated myth about "Jessie of Lucknow" (562)—"There is help; I hear the 'Slogan.' " "Peace" (312) and "Mutiny" (314), by G. E. Tuson, are small circular pieces of very moderate pretensions. The subject of the latter may be imagined: in the former we have a mother and child borne up to heaven by angels, the ground below being strewn with the remains of carnage. Not to mention all the others, "Private Communication from Lucknow" (669), by W. Salter, is a simple subject, touchingly conceived: a young mother, with an open letter of fatal import in her hand, her orphan child looking up in her face, which shows resignation in the midst of her cruel bereavement, expressed by the words of the appended quotation:—

Yes, we shall meet again:
Fond hope those words will speak.

Turning now to other subjects:—"Mozart's Last Chorus" (115), by J. Morgan, is a clever composition, somewhat French in character of treatment, in which the artist has succeeded in arranging a pretty numerous group on a comparatively small canvas, without any appearance of crowding. It realises the well-known story of Mozart, who, composing his Requiem upon what proved to be his death-bed, was informed of the success of one of his operas, then being performed at the theatre, by an enthusiastic friend, who returned from time to time to report progress. The composer, following the music in his own mind, at length became so excited that he begged each of his friends to take their part, had himself propped up in bed by his wife, Constance Weber, and led off in what proved but too truly his "last chorus." The artist has succeeded in giving a commanding interest to the head of the inspired composer, who occupies the centre of the picture, the rest of the figures being skilfully dispersed in distinct groups. The grief of the poor wife is well expressed without being overdone.

"The Death of Lord Marmion," by W. J. Montaigne, is a group of three figures, in which is a bold effort at anatomy and foreshortening, the upper part of the figure of Marmion being bare, and the lower limbs, which are clothed in armour, drawn up under him. But the artist's powers of accomplishment have not been equal to his ambition; and—though we would say it only by way of encouragement—he has much to learn.

Reserving many other pictures, against which we had jotted down our reflections, for a future notice, we conclude for the present with a mention of some of the more striking of the numerous array of landscapes, a class of works with which the Suffolk-street Gallery is usually so well supplied. 139, "The Studio, Foss Novyn, on the Conway," by J. A. Pettitt, is a rocky dell in the bed of a struggling river, in which the artist is seen at work, sketching. A curious effect is produced by the introduction of a low light peeping in from the back through fitful breaks in the rock wall. The same artist has another very effective picture, 541, "Snowdon from the Valley of Dollweddellan." 188, "The Windings of the Wye: an Autumnal Noon," by H. J. Boddington, is a scene of an altogether different character. The tortuous stream, tearing rapidly over its stony bed, stretches away far into the distance, through a wild picturesque vale, richly wooded, and with here and there the smoke of a hovel mingling with the mists which hang upon the mountain range. The whole is deliciously painted, with a cool, moist brush.

221, "The Gardens of the Enchantress Armide: Charles the Dane and Ubaldo discover Rinaldo," by J. Tennant, is a showy, imaginative, landscape piece, constructed in accordance with Tasso's description, comprising verdant banks, flower-beds, silvery lakes, crystal streams and fountains, cool vales, and sunny hills, &c., realised with a lavish display of brilliant colouring, and with delicate finish. Mr. Alfred Clint has several warm and brilliant landscapes; as one of the most successful of which we may cite No. 36, a broad expanse of sea in a calm, seen from the heights of a bold rock-bound coast, with a fine effect of sunset. 320, "Martyr's (query Martha's) Hill," and other views near Guildford, by Vincent Cole, are remarkable for truthfulness, and unpretending but effective execution.

MR. BRUNEL, F.R.S.

MR. BRUNEL is the son of the eminent man known to the world as the author of the most marvellous of engineering works—the Thames Tunnel. He was born at Portsmouth, in the year 1806, while his father was engaged in fulfilling a contract with the Government for the construction of a machine, or rather a series of machines, for the manufacture of block pulleys by steam. While quite young the lad, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, was taken to France for the purpose of being educated at the College of Henri IV., at Caen. At the conclusion of his studies he underwent a course of training for the duties of an engineer, and returned to England in time to assist in the greatest of his father's works—the Thames Tunnel. The young man took an active part in the undertaking, and shared in the many disappointments, the personal dangers, and final triumph of that remarkable work. From this time forward young Brunel made progress in his profession. He joined his father in his well-known experiments for the purpose of making a motive power of carbonic acid gas. To a certain extent the mechanical difficulties were overcome, but the cost of the machinery and the difficulties of its use prevented its introduction as a substitute for steam. This investigation was an anxious labour of ten years' duration, both father and son devoting their abilities to the task. In the meantime the subject of our Sketch was studying railway engineering, the construction of locomotives, and other matters appertaining to steam navigation. In 1833 he was appointed engineer-in-chief of the Great Western Railway, and has remained so ever since. The whole of the tunnels, bridges, and other works on this line, and others in continuation of the western route, were constructed under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Brunel. Both bridges and tunnels were more than ordinarily difficult, on account of the broad-gauge system adopted by the directors. This gauge was recommended by Mr. Brunel, but was stoutly opposed by many eminent and scientific men. The Great Western directors, however, supported their own engineer. In his report of 1838 Mr. Brunel represented that the position of the Great Western line was such that it could have no connection with any other of the main lines of railway; that it held the exclusive command of its special district; that no inconvenience would result from the diversity of gauge, as that district was entirely isolated from the others; and, further, that no extension of the line towards the north would be required. It was even anticipated by Mr. Brunel that, if other railways were formed, their exclusion from a connection with the Great Western line by the difference of gauge would be of advantage to the company, by securing for it a monopoly of the traffic to and from South Wales and the west of England for all time to come. The Great Western Railway was thus constructed to be independent of all other railways, and to stand apart from them in solitary grandeur. The engineer received the warm encomiums of the directors and proprietors, who considered it a bold and original thing to plant a railway which was to be more than two feet broader than any other, requiring works and plant on a corresponding scale, without regard to past example and experience. Provincial patriotism was also evoked in favour of the measure; and it was anticipated that Bristol would rival, if not far outstrip, Liverpool in its railway accommodation and facilities. In Mr. Smiles' admirable work, "The Life of George Stephenson," we find an excellent history of this "battle of the gauges," more especially Mr. Stephenson's opposition to the views of Mr. Brunel on the subject. He held that the gauge which had already been adopted on the northern lines was amply sufficient for the public accommodation; that it was wide enough to admit of the most effective management of the machinery of the locomotive; that it was much safer to work over where the curves of the railway were at all sharp; that it was far more economical, taking into consideration the paying weight carried, in proportion to the dead weight in the shape of rolling stock; that it would cost considerably less to maintain, in consequence of the less weight to bear and the smaller wear and tear of materials—not to mention the much smaller capital that was required to form a line upon the narrow gauge than upon the broad, the latter requiring more land, wider bridges and tunnels, broader embankments and viaducts, heavier rails, chairs, and sleepers, and more expensive engines and carriages. But his principal objection was, that, by forming the Great Western line on an exceptional gauge, the proprietors of the undertaking were virtually closing it against the public traffic from other parts of the kingdom, and rendering it a mere provincial railway or byway instead of a part of a great national system. He would not believe with Mr. Brunel that railways were to be confined to particular districts, but he held that, before long, they must become the universal highroad as well as byroads for both goods and passengers; and that any break in the continuity of the system by a difference of gauge would seriously detract from those great public advantages which their general adoption might reasonably be expected to confer. Mr. Stephenson said most emphatically, "It won't do; it won't pay;" and circumstances have proved that he was far from being in the wrong.

However opinions may differ on the value of Mr. Brunel's scheme with respect to the width of the gauge, they all agree in commending the general engineering works on the Great Western line. Some of the bridges are remarkable for their strength and beauty; among others may be mentioned those at Maidenhead and Chipstow, and especially the splendid construction just thrown across the Tamar.

Mr. Brunel took part in the floating and raising of the Britannia Tubular Bridge, and rendered the same friendly co-operation to Mr. Robert Stephenson in that gigantic undertaking as the latter gentleman did to Mr. Brunel in preparing the works to launch the *Leviathan*. Mr. Brunel has been engaged on many other works of importance. He has been employed to construct some of the most important docks on the English coast, and has conducted the engineering works of several foreign railways. The Charing-cross Suspension-bridge is a recent work of Mr. Brunel. It crosses the widest part of the Thames above London-bridge, and has the largest span in England. For lightness and elegance it is most deservedly admired.

Mr. Brunel has been F.R.S. since 1830, and member of the Council since 1844. He is Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and of the Society of Arts; and is also Fellow of the Astronomical, Geological, Geographical, and other learned Societies.

Our Portrait is engraved from an admirable photograph taken by Mr. Mayall, and included in that gentleman's interesting exhibition at the corner of Argyl-place, Regent-street.

DEATH OF HOGAN, THE SCULPTOR.—The *Freeman's Journal* announces the death of this eminent artist, which took place in Wentworth-place, after a short illness. He was troubled for some time with asthma, which, however, did not prevent his usual application;—for poor Hogan was one of the most hardworking of men—but his disease assumed a dangerous form in the beginning of the week, and on Saturday morning he died. It is no exaggeration to say that his death is a national loss. He was emphatically the Irish sculptor; and, had his life been spared, he would have graced many of our cities with the finest specimens of art. He was engaged up to his death on two commissions—the Mathew Testimonial in Cork, and one of the bas-reliefs for the Wellington Monument in the Park, illustrative of the Duke's concession of civil and religious liberty. John Hogan was in his fifty-eighth year, having been born in 1800. His birthplace was Tallow, county of Waterford, though Cork claimed the honour.

THE SCULPTURE OF HABIT.—Did you ever watch a sculptor slowly fashioning a human countenance? It is not moulded at once. It is painfully and laboriously wrought. A thousand blows rough cast it. Ten thousand chisel-points polish and perfect it, yut in the fine touches, and bring out the features and expressions. It is a work of time; but at last the full likeness comes out, and stands fixed for ever and unchanging in the solid marble. Well, so does a man, under the leading of the Spirit, or the teachings of Satan, carve out his own moral likeness. Every day he adds something to the work. A thousand wots of thought, and will, and deed, shape the features and expression of the soul; habits of love, purity, and truth, habits of falsehood, malice, and uncleanness, silently mould and fashion it, till at length it wears the likeness of God, or the image and superscription of the Evil One.—*Plain Parochial Sermons*.

HENRY THOMAS HOPE, ESQ., CHAIRMAN OF THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THAT a descendant of the opulent branch of the Hopes, the eminent merchants of Amsterdam, should associate himself with one of the grandest scientific and commercial enterprises of these stirring times is an appropriate *sequitur* which is specially entitled to honourable distinction. Such has been the high merit of Mr. Hope, in his chairmanship of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, for whom has been constructed the *Leviathan* steam-ship, the illustration of whose stupendous capabilities has already been so ably treated by the artists of this Journal.

Henry Hope, younger brother of Sir Thomas Hope, the eminent lawyer, the first Baronet, of Craighall, married Anna Hope, and was father of Archibald Hope, Esq., who married Anne Claus, and had nine sons and two daughters. The third son, Thomas Hope, Esq., of Amsterdam, married Margaret Marsalis, and had four children, who all died young, excepting John Hope, Esq., of Amsterdam, who married P. B. Van Der Hoeven, and had three sons, the eldest of whom, his heir, was Thomas Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, in Surrey, and Duchess-street, London, the author of "Anastasis," and a munificent patron of literature and the fine arts. Mr. Hope travelled much in early life, and being a skilful draughtsman illustrated his own researches in sculpture and architecture, which he subsequently exemplified in fitting up his mansion in Duchess-street. He also displayed his taste for the arts in the improvement of the picturesque estate of Deepdene, at Dorking, which he had purchased of Sir Charles Burrell, Bart. Mr. Hope likewise wrote three works on Internal Decoration and Costume; and his fascinating romance of "Anastasis" was followed by his "Essay on the Origin and Prospects of Man," a metaphysical work, characterised by the Edinburgh reviewers as full of "long-continued thought, earnestness, loftiness of mind, and a constant and fearless endeavour after truth." Mr. Hope was a liberal supporter of the art-societies of the metropolis; and will ever be remembered as a patron of Chantrey, Flaxman, Canova, and Thorwaldsen.

Mr. Hope was married, in 1806, to the Hon. Louisa Beresford, younger daughter of the Right Rev. William Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam. By that lady (who survived him, and in November, 1832, was remarried to the gallant Viscount Beresford, one of the heroes of the Peninsula) he had three sons, the eldest of whom, Henry Thomas (the subject of the present sketch), was born in 1808, and succeeded his father in 1831. His younger brother, Mr. James Alexander Beresford Beresford Hope, sits in the present Parliament for the borough of Maidstone.

Mr. Henry Thomas Hope, having completed his education, entered public life as a Conservative in politics, and represented the city of Gloucester in Parliament, for which he sat at different intervals since the passing of the first Reform Bill; but at the last election Mr. Hope was not a candidate. His time has subsequently been chiefly devoted to the improvement of his estate of Deepdene, in Surrey, and his property in Ireland. He is an active magistrate of Surrey, and has given the site for an additional church recently erected at Dorking. To the three estates of Deepdene, Chart Park, and Betchworth Park, occupying a circuit of twelve miles in the most picturesque portion of Surrey, and to the completion of Deepdene mansion by the erection of the south-eastern Italian front, as well as adding to its stores of classic art, Mr. Hope has largely devoted his taste and wealth. A glimpse of this charming retreat was afforded to the members of the Surrey Archaeological Society and their friends at the annual meeting in June last, when they were received at Deepdene by Mr. Hope, as a Vice-President of the Society. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 4, 1857.) The interest of the place is heightened by literary associations; for here Mr. Thomas Hope wrote his "Anastasis," and Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, a political connection of the present owner of Deepdene, wrote his clever novel of "Coningsby."



HENRY THOMAS HOPE, ESQ., CHAIRMAN OF THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

Inheriting much of his father's taste for the arts, Mr. Hope has, *pari passu*, paid considerable attention to their culture. Both sire and son have been Vice-Presidents of the Society of Arts. Mr. H. T. Hope was an original member, or rather one of the founders, of the Art-Union of London, in 1836, and of the Royal Botanic Society. He also took an active part in the arrangements of the Great Exhibition of 1851; and assisted, as Deputy-Chairman of the Jury No. 23, on Working in Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Articles of Virtù.

Mr. Hope inherited, with the family estates, the celebrated collection of pictures (Dutch especially) formed at the Hague by the Hopes of

Amsterdam. Upon the taking down of the galleries in Duchess street the pictures, together with the collection of vases and other antiques, were mostly removed to the new mansion, built for Mr. Hope, in Piccadilly.

On the formation of Mr. Brunel's project of building the *Leviathan* ship, Mr. Hope consented to fill the onerous post of Chairman of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company. We need scarcely add that he has had many difficulties to contend with; but, by perseverance and a firm determination to carry through this great experiment, Mr. Hope and those associated with him in the direction have triumphed over obstacles hitherto considered insurmountable. The launch of the great ship has now been accomplished; and Mr. Hope, in the report lately accepted at the annual meeting of the company, stated his intention to withdraw from the chairmanship. In his address to the meeting he referred to the difficulties and delays attending the launch of the *Leviathan*, and congratulated the company on her ultimate success. He said it was a matter of gratification that, after all these difficulties, and after she had been suspended, as it were, in the air for so great a length of time, she was not at all injured, but was as safe and perfect, without the slightest deflection in consequence of the great strain on her, as could be desired; and he thought the ship to be the most beautiful piece of naval construction extant, to say nothing of its stupendous size. Mr. Hope then announced his intention to resign the chairmanship; adding, "now that the vessel was in the water, he felt that he had fulfilled his task." In this view we coincide, and entreat Mr. Hope's successor in the chair to bear in mind the poet's line—

The greater part perform'd, achieve the less.

The accompanying Portrait of Mr. Hope has been engraved from a photograph by Mayall and Son.

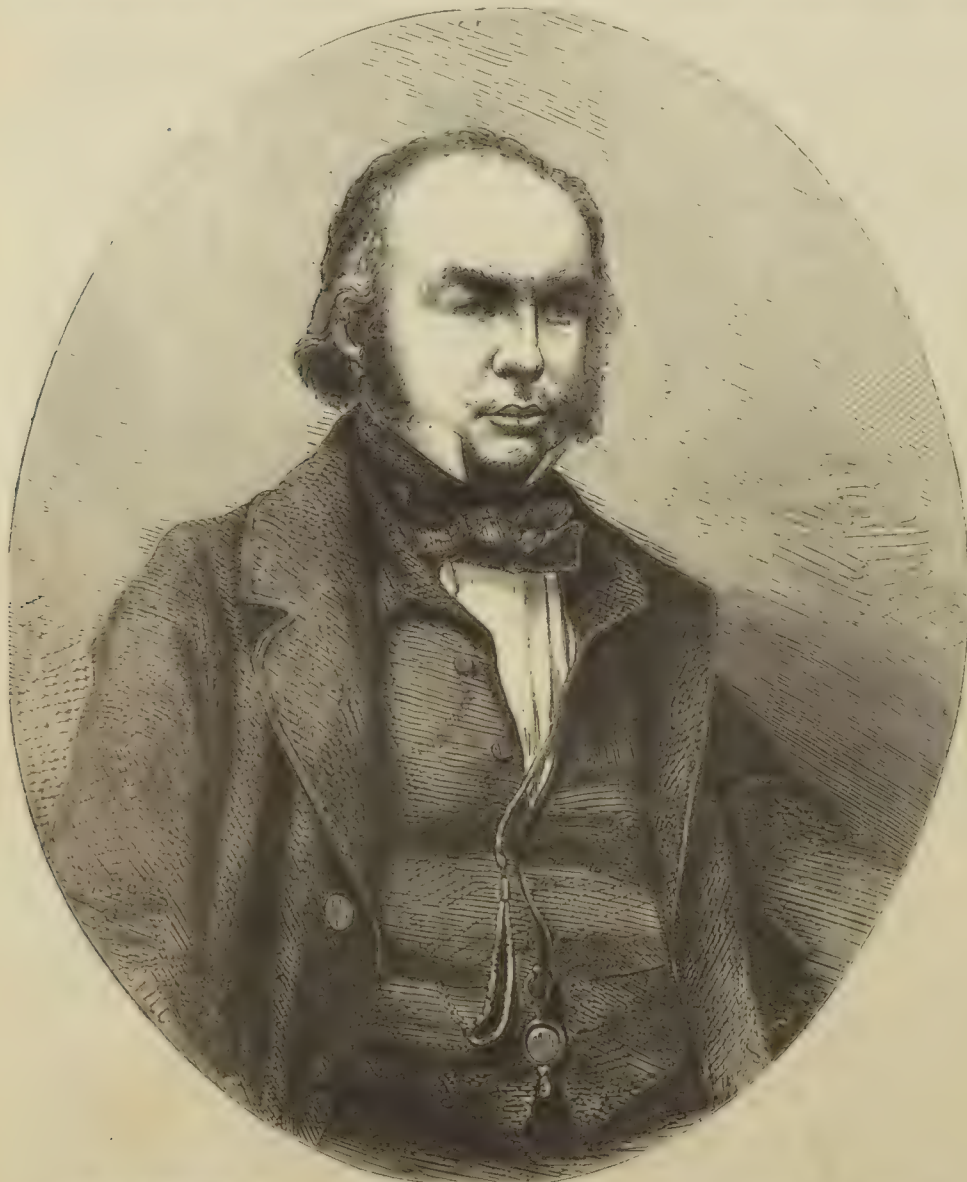
MR. J. SCOTT RUSSELL.

MR. JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL the builder of the *Leviathan*, was born in the Vale of Clyde, in December, 1808. He was educated at the Scotch University of St. Andrew's, where he early distinguished himself by his scholastic attainments, and graduated with honours at the age of sixteen.

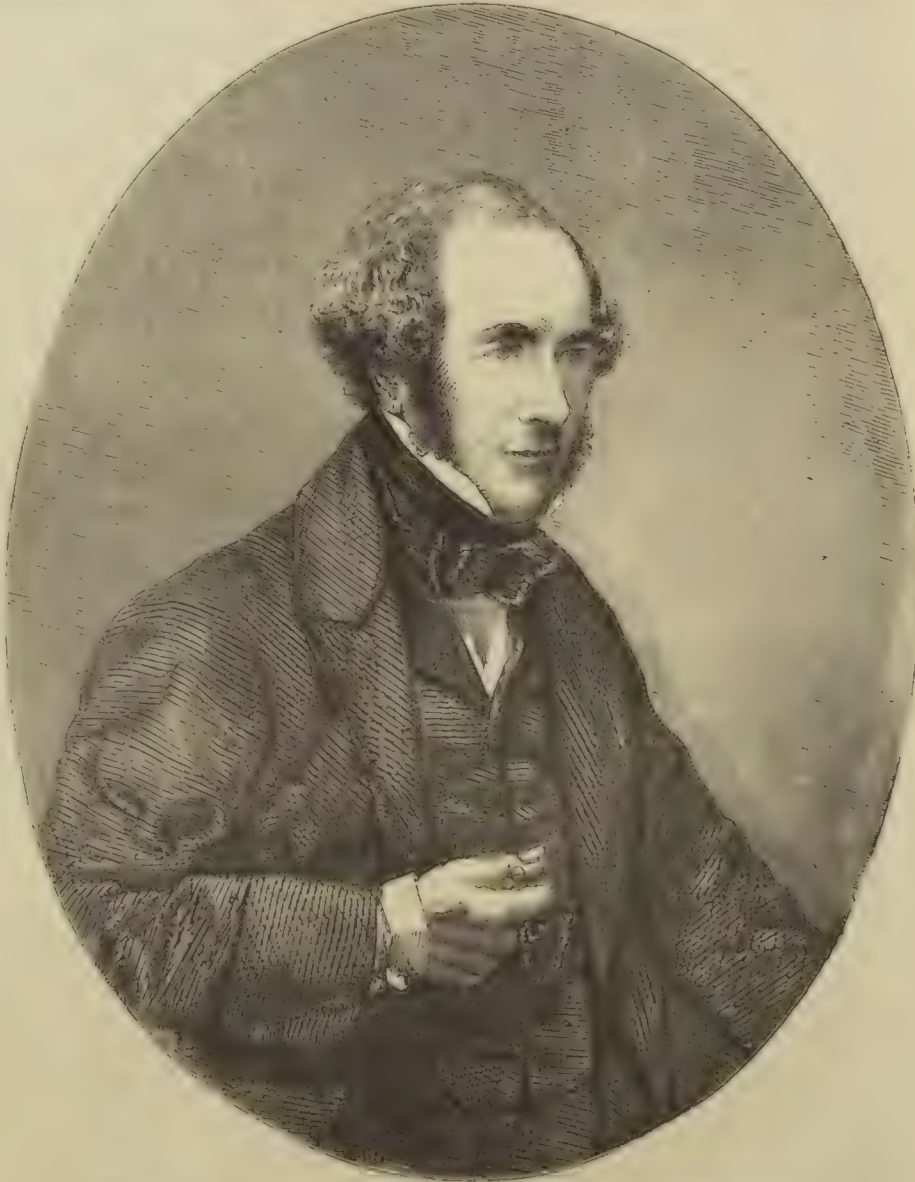
He took a liking to the study of mechanics, physics, and the higher branches of mathematics, and by diligent application attained a remarkable proficiency. When Sir John Leslie, the distinguished Professor of Natural Philosophy in St. Andrew's University, died in 1832, Mr. Scott Russell, although very young, was considered the most fitting man for the post, and was accordingly elected. He delivered a series of lectures to the students, many of whom were much older than himself, and performed the duties of his office in a manner to gain the good opinion of those whose approbation was worth striving for, and whose praise was not to be obtained without sterling merit.

Mr. Russell then studied the duties of a practical engineer, and worked for many years in one of the largest engineering firms in Scotland. He came to London in 1844; and, after practising some time as a practical engineer, entered more actively into business as a shipbuilder at Mill-wall. Bringing his mathematical attainments and general scientific knowledge to bear upon the subject, he began to investigate the laws by which water opposes resistance to floating bodies. He so far improved

the form of ships that they now possess the quality of offering the least possible resistance. Mr. Russell's "wave-line" system of construction was brought before the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1837, and at once earned him the distinction of the large gold medal. He was, moreover, elected Fellow of the society, and was invited to a seat in the Council. The practical introduction of the system brought him still greater distinction. He adopted the wave-line principle in all the ships built under his direction. As a result the rate of speed of vessels across the ocean has wonderfully advanced. The application of the same principle to sailing-ships, under the name of "clipper-built,"



MR. I. K. BRUNEL, F.R.S., DESIGNER OF THE "LEVIATHAN" STEAM-SHIP.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



MR. SCOTT RUSSELL, BUILDER OF THE "LEVIATHAN".—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

has been attended with equal success. Mr. Russell was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1847. He was also appointed member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and a member of the Society of Arts. Mr. Russell is not only the builder of the *Leviathan*; he was the active projector of the undertaking, and, to use his own words, to him "belongs the responsibility of her merits or defects as a piece of naval architecture."

Our Portrait is from a photograph recently taken by Mayall.

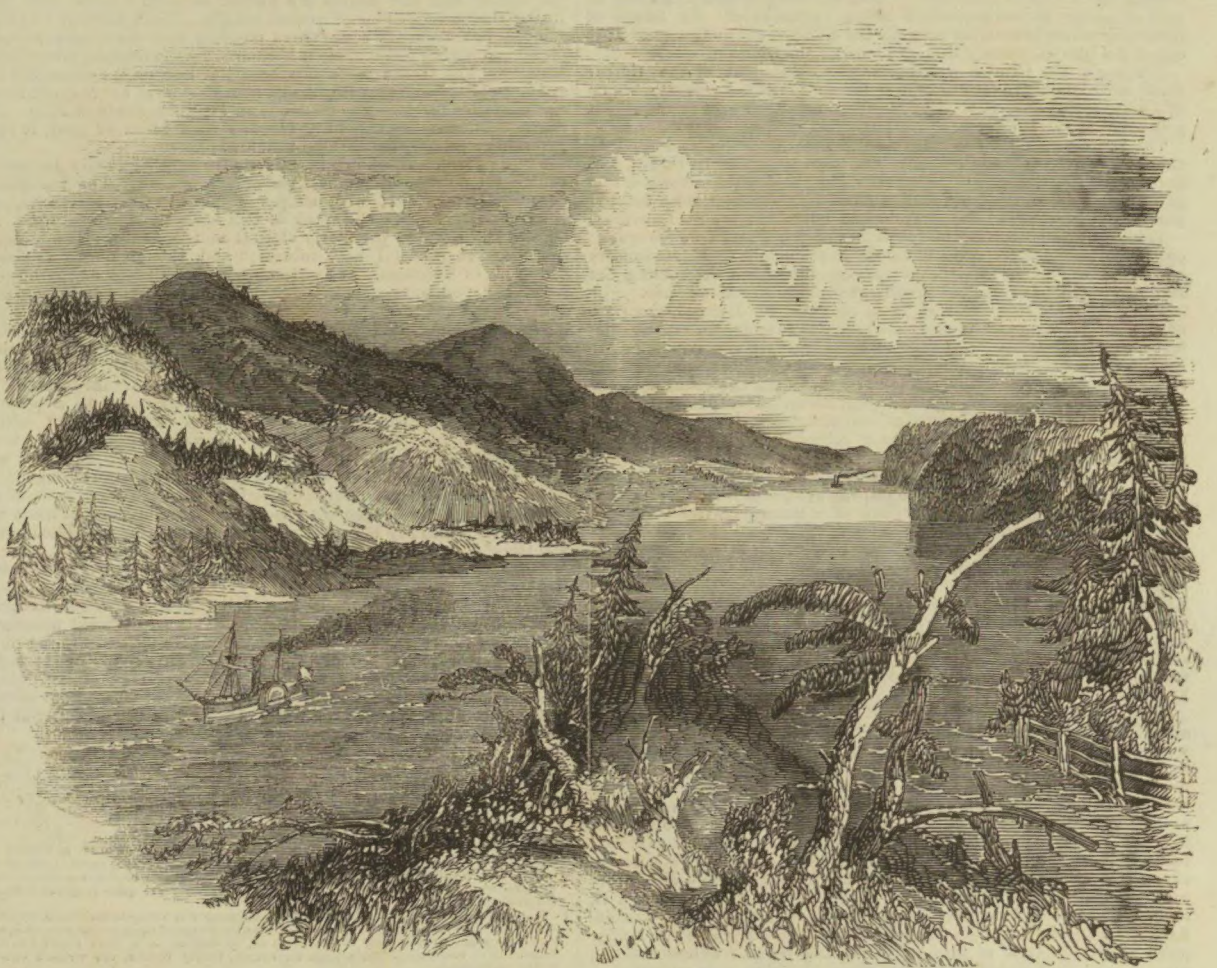
ST. JAMES'S MUSIC HALL.

This magnificent hall was opened on Thursday week by a concert given in aid of the Middlesex Hospital funds. A notice of this concert and of the second for the same purpose on Saturday last will be found



ST. JAMES'S HALL.—THE PICCADILLY ENTRANCE.

in our Musical Column for this week. The hall and buildings connected with it are situated between the Quadrant in Regent-street and Piccadilly, and adjoining Vine-street and George-court. Frontages for the hall have been provided in Regent-street, No. 73, as well as in Piccadilly, No. 28, and four entrances and five places of exit afford unequalled facilities for visitors arriving and leaving the hall. The buildings comprise a grand hall and two minor ones, with private



DEEP RIVER, A PART OF THE OTTAWA.

apartments for the use of her Majesty; and the cost of erection, with the decoration, amounts to £50,000.

The dimensions of the great hall are 139 feet by 60, and 60 feet in height. It affords sitting accommodation for about 2500 persons. Of the two minor halls, which are each 60 feet by 60, one is used as a refreshment-room; the other is fitted with an orchestra, and may be used as a smaller concert-room. The approach to the galleries and to the large hall is by three wide stone staircases, supported on iron girders, with spacious landing-stages; and, as far as it is possible for a building to be so, the St. James's Hall is fireproof.

The Piccadilly entrance to the structure—which we engrave—exhibits, says the *Building News*, unmistakable features of Alhambran architecture, in the development of which Mr. Owen Jones, the architect, is so justly famed, having, however, the additional charm of the introduction of sculptured human forms, the admission of which was forbidden in their buildings by the followers of Mahomet. This entrance consists of a large semicircular-headed arch, recessed within which, on the ground story, are two square-headed doorways, over which are two stories lighted by round-headed windows, the whole being surmounted by a large enriched cornice. In the tympanum over the upper windows is a group of sculpture in alto-relievo, representing in the centre a female figure playing on a lyre, supported on each side by cupids, and in a string-course between the upper and lower windows is a frieze of boys playing on various musical instruments. Over the doorways that form the access on the ground floor, the name "St. James's Hall" is indicated by ornamental letters on a ground of rich foliage, supported by an elaborate frieze, having decorated capitals over the central dividing

pillar between the doors, and also at the termination of the piers at the sides. The entrance to the building on the Quadrant side has been formed simply by occupying the ground story of one of the old shops which has been removed. This entrance consists of three doorways of equal width, on the front of the dividing pillars of which are plain pilasters, fixed. At the tops of these pilasters are enriched consoles, supporting a cornice, on the frieze of which is the inscription "St. James's Hall," in characteristic gold letters on a black ground. Over this cornice, in the centre, is a gilded medallion, in bas-relief, emblematic of music, surrounded by and charged on each side with elaborate carvings. The lintels of the doors and imposts of the pilasters are also enriched.

As we purpose giving next week a View of the Interior of this magnificent building, we defer until then any mention of its internal decorations, and some remarks which we had prepared on its general style of construction.

OTTAWA, THE NEW CAPITAL OF CANADA.

HER MAJESTY having been pleased to select the city of Ottawa as the seat of Government for Canada, it will not be inopportune to give an Engraving of the magnificent scenery of the river from which the city takes its name. We take the opportunity of making some passing remarks on the capabilities and general features of the Ottawa country, and on the advantages, geographical and otherwise, possessed by the city of Ottawa over its rivals which led to its being chosen as the metropolis of United Canada. The great region drained by the Ottawa and its tributaries lies in the heart of the United province of



FASHIONS FOR APRIL. — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Canada, and occupies nearly one quarter of its whole extent, having an area of nearly 80,000 superficial miles, exclusive of the Island of Montreal, which is situated between the mouths of the Ottawa. It is called the Ottawa country from the head of the island upwards.

Although the Ottawa country is the chief seat of the timber trade, and contributes very largely to the supply of the principal staple of Canadian exports, it is almost wholly unnoticed even in the recent geographical and statistical works published in Great Britain.

The mountains along the north side of Deep River, as exhibited in the annexed Sketch, are upwards of a thousand feet in height, and the many wooded islands of Allumettes Lake render the scenery of this part of the Ottawa truly magnificent, and in picturesqueness far surpassing the celebrated Lake of Thousand Islands on the St. Lawrence.

Taking a bird's-eye view of the valley of the Ottawa we see spread out before us a country equal to ten times the extent of Massachusetts with its great artery the Ottawa curving through it resembling the Rhine in length of course but greatly exceeding it in magnitude.

The city of Ottawa has long been regarded as destined, from its natural position and resources, as well as its capacity for military defence, rapidly to attain great importance. It is the centre of the timber trade, vast supplies being brought from the forests in the rear, and it has also inexhaustible water power from the Chaudiere Falls, as well as two other falls from the Rideau River. The Chaudiere Falls, which are crossed by a suspension-bridge, uniting Upper with Lower Canada, are surpassed only by those of Niagara, and the neighbouring scenery is the finest in the province. By a short branch line to Prescott the city is connected with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and also at Ogdensburgh with the railway system of the United States, while there is likewise a daily line of steamers east and west to Montreal and Kingston. For some time a project has been in contemplation to form a ship canal from the Ottawa River to Georgian Bay, which would attract nearly all the traffic of Lake Huron and Lake Superior. At present the city is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal. Within about seven miles are some iron mines, which are said to be successfully worked. The distance from Ottawa to Montreal is 126 miles, to Quebec 296, to Kingston 95, to Toronto 233, and to New York 450. At present its population is only 10,000, while that of Montreal is 75,000, Quebec 60,000, Toronto 50,000, and Kingston 13,000.

The Toronto correspondent of the *Canadian News*, treating of the selection by the Queen of Ottawa as the new capital of United Canada, writes as follows:—"The position of Ottawa, one portion of which is in Upper and the other in Lower Canada, renders that city the only compromise, geographically speaking, that could have been made; and, when this is said, there remains of those questions nothing but that local selfishness which rendered it impossible for the Canadian Parliament to settle it. Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto would each have preferred that it had been selected; but even in these cities there is a general disposition to admit that, after them, Ottawa is the next best place. More than this could not be expected. Ottawa is approachable by railroad, and is, besides, situated on the finest river, after the St. Lawrence, in Canada. Between the river and the Georgian Bay there is available for settlement 24,000,000 acres of land. There may be, and undoubtedly is, some waste; but, making all due allowance for this, it is evident that Ottawa must be the centre of the future population of the country. The navigation between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay will one day be completed by means of the French River and Lake Nipissing. When this is done, a large portion of the heavy products of the Great West must find its way through the Ottawa into the St. Lawrence."

The accompanying View of Deep River, a part of the Ottawa, is taken from Colton's Island, looking down the river, near the foot of the Des Joachim Falls—the present head of steam-boat navigation—140 miles above the city of Ottawa, and 260 miles from Montreal. The width of the Ottawa here is over half a mile, and its depth more than 140 feet.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

In a choice and splendid assortment of foreign silks just imported by the proprietors of one of our principal West-end magasins des modes, we have noticed an exquisite creation of the Lyons loom which cannot fail to become an especial favourite for promenade costume. It is called the Robe à Tablier, and is composed of rich black glacé silk. The skirt is exceedingly full and ornamented with jet up the centre. An elegant broché pattern runs up each side of the robe. The jacket to be worn with this skirt is tastefully ornamented with jet and fringe. Of the coloured silks adapted to out-door costume the most favourite hues are violet, dark green, brown, grey, and mauve. In the assortment above mentioned one of the most attractive novelties is a dress of grey glacé with a double skirt; the upper one figured in white, and the lower one plain. The neutral tint of the ground throws out the white patterns in strong relief, producing an effect at once showy and elegant. Another beautiful dress in the same establishment is also deserving of especial notice. It has a violet ground flowered with black, and forms a truly elegant promenade or carriage dress.

In the form of bonnets there is no material change. They are very much the same as they were at the beginning of the winter, except that they are now made of lighter materials. For plain bonnets, rows of fancy straw or chip are frequently intermingled with bands of velvet, bouillonés, or quillings of ribbon. Bonnets adapted for a superior style of dress are very much ornamented with flowers. Some, indeed, have the crowns almost covered with flowers, having sprays of foliage drooping over the *bavolet*. Violet and green are favourite colours for spring bonnets, and these hues are employed either separately or in combination. For example, a bonnet of green silk may be trimmed with bands of violet; and with *coques* or rosettes of the same at each side. The under trimming may be bouquets of violets, and the strings green and violet ribbon; one of each colour. A bonnet of green velvet has been trimmed with black lace, and on one side a small plume of green feathers spotted with black. The effect is at once plain and elegant. Bonnets of white crape, with bands of coloured velvet or silk, are in preparation for the spring. Green and mauve coloured velvet are much employed in this style of trimming.

Dresses intended for dinner and evening parties are now frequently made of velvet of light hues, as cerulean blue, pink, and mauve colour. An evening dress of an unique character has recently been made for a lady of distinguished rank. It is of lemon-coloured velvet, and has a double skirt. The upper skirt, which is rather short, and open at the sides, is edged with Venetian point, and the side openings are confined by bouquets of Parma violets, fixed at equal intervals, and connected one with another by ruches of blonde. The corsage is *drapé* with folds of velvet, and has four points—one in front, one at the back, and one at each side—a style at present very fashionable. The sleeves of the dress just mentioned are of white tulle, with epaulets of lemon-coloured velvet, trimmed with ruches.

We may mention a ball-dress, the style of which presents some novelty. It is made of pink tulle, and has four skirts, the tulle being employed double for each. On the right side a very broad ribbon of pink and white gauze descends in a loop from the waist to the edge of the uppermost skirt, which it slightly gathers up. From thence another loop descends to the two next skirts, gathering them up in the same manner. At the end of each loop of ribbon is fixed a bouquet of hydrangea. On the left side the upper skirt only is gathered up in the manner just described, and from the bouquet of hydrangea the ends of the ribbon are left to flow loosely.

A very pretty ball-dress for a young lady has been made of white muslin, with three flounces worked in a light and elegant pattern. Over this white muslin dress is a tunic of light blue silk, with a corsage of the same, finished by a small Marie Antoinette fichu of worked muslin. The tunic is gathered up at one side, and fastened by a bow of blue ribbon. The head-dress consists of a *cache-peigne* of roses without leaves and flowing ends of blue ribbon. A bouquet of the same flowers is worn in front of the fichu.

Some ball-dresses, made for a grand *bal costumé* which is to take place in Paris during the Easter week, are deserving of notice. They have been made for four young ladies who are to personate the Four Seasons. The costume for Spring is made entirely of green and lilac tulle. That intended to be typical of Summer is nearly covered with roses and other flowers. Autumn is to be arrayed in a robe of white tulle, ornamented with clustering bunches of grapes intermingled with tandrils and vine-leaves. Winter is to appear as if covered by flakes of snow; these are very successfully represented by marabouts skilfully disposed on white tulle: the trimming of this dress appropriately consists of chrysanthemums and diamonds, the latter intended to represent icicles.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. This dress is in the very newest Parisian style, composed of rich chine with mauve-coloured figure. It consists of six breadths, each of which has the figure or pattern in the centre. On the reverse side the ground is mauve and the figure chine. The corsage fits closely to

the figure, and the sleeves are formed of puffs finished with frills. Under-sleeves and collar of worked muslin. Head-dress of black lace and mauve ribbon. We may here mention that the mauve colour at present so highly fashionable is honoured by the especial favour of her Majesty. The Queen wore this beautiful hue on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal, and at the last levee her Majesty's train was of mauve velvet. The mauve is an exquisite shade of lilac. The mauve colour is also tastefully blended with black or grey, it being peculiarly well adapted for slight mourning.

Fig. 2. The cloak shown in this figure may decidedly be ranked among the most elegant novelties of the season. The material is very rich white silk, with stripes of black velvet woven in, and is a perfectly unique specimen of this style of manufacture. The form of the cloak is peculiarly elegant and becoming; it falls round the figure in graceful, easy fulness; and, though ample in size, it has an air of lightness. It has loose hanging sleeves and a hood, or rather the semblance of one, for it is merely formed of folds of silk, gathered in a point at the back and fastened by a tie. This has precisely the effect of a hood, whilst it is free from the objection to which these appendages are liable—viz., that of giving the appearance of undue height to the shoulders of the wearer. The silk which forms the folds representing the hood is continued over the front of the cloak in the manner of a pelerine, and terminates in a point at the waist. At the back this cloak is simply edged with a band of black velvet, but the sleeves and the two fronts are trimmed with a plissé of black velvet, finished at the lower edge with narrow fringe, above which is a row of jet tassel-fringe. The hood is trimmed in corresponding style, and the long ends of silk forming the tie are edged with the same trimming, and finished with tassels of a peculiarly beautiful pattern, made of gimpure passementerie and jet.

Fig. 3. Dress of printed organdi, with double skirt. The pattern is in two broad longitudinal divisions; the one consisting of stripes and spots on a pale blue ground, and the other being a flowered design on a white ground. In the skirts these divisions are disposed alternately on the two skirts; in the upper one the flowered pattern coming immediately above the spotted division in the lower skirt. The corsage is plain, and high to the throat; it is composed entirely of the flowered pattern. The sleeves are formed of three frills, in which both patterns of the organdi are blended together. Under-sleeves and collar of lace. Head-dress, lappets of black lace.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HON. SECRETARY: B. Manchester; L. M.—THE PROPOSED CONTEST BETWEEN MR. BOWEN AND MR. LEWENTHAL.—The Hungarian player it appears has declined the match in question, on the plea that the stake is not large enough. If this be the real obstacle it can be easily surmounted, as the friends of the English amateur are quite prepared to find the requisite amount.

F. W. MORRIS, Nova Scotia.—In both instances the error was owing to the illegibility of your signature. It is astonishing how much mortification correspondents would save themselves, and how much trouble they would spare us, by writing in a plain intelligible hand. Hundreds of communications remain unanswered, simply because the writer's signature is not decipherable.

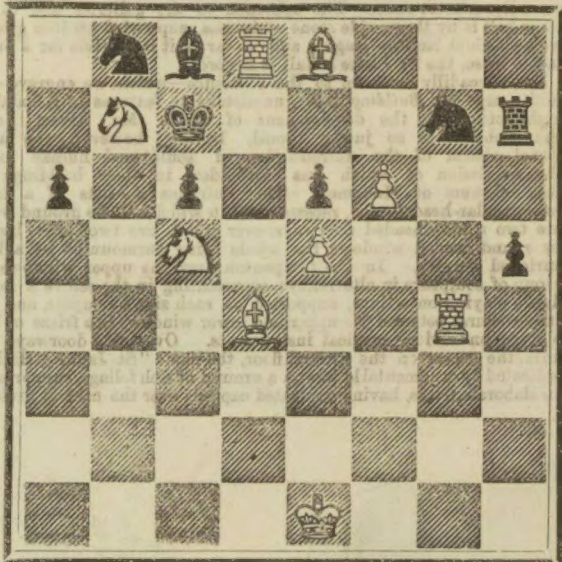
ANDREW MILLS.—The annual meeting of the Chess Association is appointed to be held in Birmingham on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th days of June.

H. D.—The Consultation Games at the St. George's Chess Club will be resumed, it is announced, next week—Mr. Falkbeer, the Austrian player, taking the place of Mr. Lewenthal. * * * The majority of our notices to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred for a week.

PROBLEM No. 736.

By G. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

PROPOSED CHESS MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA FOR ONE THOUSAND POUNDS ASIDE.

We have been favoured with a copy of a *deff* which the friends of Mr. Paul Morphy, the chess champion of the United States, have transmitted to Mr. Staunton. The terms of this cartel are distinguished by extreme courtesy, and, with one notable exception, by extreme liberality also. The exception in question, however (we refer to the clause which stipulates that the combat shall take place in New Orleans!), appears to us utterly fatal to the match; and we must confess our astonishment that the intelligent gentlemen who drew up the conditions did not themselves discover this. Could it possibly escape their penetration that if Mr. Paul Morphy, a young gentleman without family ties or professional claims upon his attention, finds it inconvenient to anticipate by a few months an intended visit to Europe, his proposed antagonist, who is well known for years to have been compelled, by laborious literary occupation, to abandon the practice of chess beyond the indulgence of an occasional game, must find it not merely inconvenient, but positively impracticable, to cast aside all engagements and undertake a journey of many thousand miles for the sake of a chess encounter? Surely the idea of such a sacrifice is not admissible for a single moment. If Mr. Morphy—for whose skill we entertain the liveliest admiration—be desirous to win his spurs among the chess chivalry of Europe, he must take advantage of his proposed visit next year; he will then meet in this country, in France, in Germany, and in Russia, many champions whose names must be as household words to him, ready to test and do honour to his prowess:—

NEW ORLEANS, February 4, 1858.

Sir,—On behalf of the New Orleans Chess Club, and in compliance with the instructions of that body, we, the undersigned committee, have the honour to invite you to visit our city, and there meet Mr. Paul Morphy in a chess match.

In transmitting this invitation, permit us to observe that we are prompted no less by the desire to become personally acquainted with one whom we have so long admired, than by the very natural anxiety to ascertain the strength of our American players by the decisive criterion of actual conflict over the board.

We can see no valid reason why an exercise so intellectual and ennobling as chess should be excluded from the generous rivalry which exists between the Old and the New World in all branches of human knowledge and industry.

That the spirit of emulation from which this rivalry arises has not hitherto been made to embrace our chivalrous game may be mainly ascribed to the fact that, although the general attention paid to chess in the United States during the last fifteen years has produced a number of fine players, yet their relative force remained undetermined, and none could assert an indisputable right to pre-eminence.

The late Chess Congress has, however, removed this obstacle by finally settling the claims of the several aspirants to the championship; and it must now be a matter of general desire to fix, by actual contest with the best European amateurs, the rank which American players shall hold in the hierarchy of chess.

For this purpose it was suggested that Mr. Morphy, the winner at the late Congress and the present American champion, should cross the ocean and boldly encounter the distinguished magnates of the Transatlantic chess circles; but it unfortunately happens that serious family reasons forbid Mr. Morphy, for the present, to entertain the thought of visiting Europe.

It therefore becomes necessary to arrange, if possible, a meeting between the latter and the acknowledged European champion, in regard to whom there can be no scope for choice or hesitation—the common voice of the chess world pronounces your name; and to us it is a subject of

congratulation that the sceptre of Transatlantic chess is wielded by one who, with respect to regularity of communication between the two countries, and for other reasons, enjoys facilities for accepting our invitation possessed by no other European player.

We take the liberty herewith to inclose a series of proposed "terms of the match," which has been drawn up, not for the purpose of imposing conditions, but with a view to obviate the necessity of repeated correspondence. We have been studious to make these terms as equitable as possible, and to include all matters upon which contestation was likely to arise.

You are respectfully invited to suggest any alterations which you may deem advisable not only in the minor points embraced, but also as to the amount of the stakes, the time fixed for the commencement of the match, &c., &c.

Fully subscribing to the wisdom of the proposal made by you in the introduction to the "Book of the Tournament," we beg leave to express our entire willingness to insert a clause providing that "one-half at least" (or even *all*) "of the games shall be open ones."

In conclusion, Sir, receive the assurance that it will afford us extreme pleasure to welcome among us a gentleman who is as greatly admired for his prowess in play as he is esteemed for his many and valuable contributions to the literature of chess.

Hoping soon to receive a favourable answer, we remain, with distinguished regard, your obedient servants,

E. W. HALSEY, CHAS. A. MAURIAN, JUN.
FRANCIS MICHINARD, P. E. BONFORD.
E. PANDELY,

TERMS OF THE MATCH.

1. The amount of the stakes on each side to be five thousand dollars, and the winner of the first eleven games to be declared the victor, and entitled to the stakes.
2. The match to be played in the city of New Orleans.
3. Should the English player lose the match, the sum of one thousand dollars to be paid to him out of the stakes, in reimbursement of the expenses incurred by him in accepting this challenge.
4. The games to be conducted in accordance with the rules laid down in Mr. Staunton's "Chess-Player's Handbook."
5. The parties to play with Staunton chessmen, of the usual club size, and on a board of corresponding dimensions.
6. The match to be commenced on or about the 1st of May, 1858 (or on any other day during the present year most agreeable to Mr. S.), and to be continued at not less than four sittings each week.
7. In order that the stay of the English player in New Orleans be not unnecessarily prolonged, he shall have the right to fix the hours of play at from ten o'clock a.m. to two p.m., and from six to ten o'clock p.m.
8. The time occupied in deliberating on any move shall not exceed thirty minutes.
9. The right to publish the games is reserved exclusively to the contestants, subject only to such private arrangements as they may agree upon.
10. The stakes on the part of Mr. Staunton to be deposited prior to the commencement of the match in the hands of _____; and those on the part of Mr. Morphy in the hands of Eugene Rousseau, Esq., cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

THE NEW INDIA BILL.

The preamble of this bill recites the expediency of the territories known as "India" being governed by and in the name of the Queen, and the first clause summarily transfers the empire of India from the Company to her Majesty, in whose name it will henceforth be governed.

A Principal Secretary of State will exercise the powers and duties now vested in the Company or the Board of Control, and henceforth any four of the Principal Secretaries of State pro tem, and any four of the Under-Secretaries of State, may sit and vote in the House of Commons, but not more than four of each simultaneously. The salaries of a fifth Secretary of State and an Under-Secretary of State, if appointed, will be paid out of the revenue of India.

"A Council of India" is to be established, to consist of eighteen members, and to be styled as aforesaid. Thirteen members of this Council of India (whose names are left in blank) will be members of the Council from the commencement of the Act; they are to be designated "First member," "Second member," "Third member," and so on. Every vacancy in the offices of the first nine members will be filled up by the Queen from persons specially qualified as having spent ten years in the civil service of India, or five years at least in the Queen's Indian army, or ten years in the Bombay, Bengal, and Madras armies. Every vacancy in the offices of the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th members of the Council will be elected from among persons who have served ten years in India, or resided there for fifteen years, by the following constituencies—viz., proprietors of £1000 India Stock and upwards, proprietors of capital in railway and public works companies in India of £2000 and upwards, and by persons who have been ten years at least in India as officers in the Indian army and navy (both Queen's and Company's services), or as civil servants of the Company or the Queen. The last five members of the Council are to be chosen by the Parliamentary electors of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast. The qualification of these members is, engagement in trade with India for five years, or in the manufacture of goods for export to India, or residence in India for ten years.

It will be inferred that the first nine members of Council will be at once directly appointed by the Queen, acting under her official advisers. The members of Council will vacate their seats periodically, so that the whole Council will be cleared out in six years from the date of their first appointment. A ballot will decide the names of the outgoing members. Any member of Council may be removed, like a superior Judge, on address of both Houses of Parliament to the Queen, and suspended by the Council itself, the Queen assenting. Such suspension will be final and fatal, unless Parliament address the Queen for its reversal. Members of Council may not sit in the House of Commons, but they will receive salaries of £1000. The duties of the Council are defined in a series of clauses. The Secretary of State will be its President; he will divide the body into committees, and regulate the disposal of its business. The Vice-President (a member of Council named by the President) and two other members (also named by him) will form a "secret committee."

All appointments are to be made by, or subject to, the approval of the Queen; and all appointments now made will still be made out in India, subject to arrangements to be made by the Secretary of State. The real and personal property of the Company is vested in her Majesty. The dividends of the Company and existing and future debts, &c., are charged on the revenues of India. The Queen is empowered to send three commissioners to India to examine the finances and accounts of the several Governments of that empire, and especially into the collection of the revenues. The existing conditions of service in the forces of India are to remain, but arrangements may be hereafter made respecting future candidates for the two services. Servants of the Company will be deemed her Majesty's servants. The old Board of Control is abolished. Certain rights of the Company (expenses in respect of stock and dividend, and the dividend and security fund) are saved by clauses 68 and 69.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE-KNOT SHOT.

THE several attempts made by the little valiant band under Sir Henry Havelock to get into Oude and relieve the garrison of Lucknow induced the rebel force to devise every possible means of obstruction to hinder their advance into the Residency.

The almost insurmountable difficulties which the army of Havelock and Sir James Outram encountered fully testify to the vigilance and exertions of the native force.

Among the deadly missiles which our brave band had to face was a chain musket-shot sent into our ranks from the windows and house-tops of the city, such as is here represented. It consisted of two



leaden bullets attached to a double-twisted stiff wire, made so as to loop over each other at the time of being inserted into the barrel. The loops enabled the balls to meet over the charge, and, when fired, the bullets stretched their respective wires to their fullest extent, so as to resemble a common cannon chain-shot. In the narrow streets and lanes of a town, and at close quarters, these missiles were dreadfully annoying.

The 64th Regiment, whose frequent encounters with the enemy had rendered them conspicuous, declared that they had been expressly made to pitch into them, and they named them; after their own regiment, the "Staffordshire-knot Shot."

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.—Lord Malmesbury has inaugurated his reign at the Foreign Office by the following important changes:—Lord A. Loftus, at present Secretary of Legation at Berlin, will succeed Sir Hamilton Seymour at Vienna; Sir J. Crampton, at present Minister of Hanover and late Minister in the United States, will succeed Lord Wodehouse at St. Petersburg; Mr. Buchanan, at present Minister at Copenhagen, will succeed Lord Howden at Madrid; Mr. Elliott, at present Secretary of Legation at Vienna, will succeed Mr. Buchanan at Copenhagen; Mr. Howard, at present Secretary of Embassy at Paris, will succeed Lord Normanby as Minister at Florence; Lord Chelsea will succeed Mr. Howard as Secretary of Embassy at Paris.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

COMPANY (Limited). Capital, £300,000.
 In 97 Shares of £30 each £28,650
 An Mortgage or Debentures 150,000
 Deposit, £5 per Share.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Alton Hankey, Esq. (Messrs. Hankey and Co., Fenchurch-street, bankers).
 John Benjamin Heath, Esq., 31, Old Jewry.
 Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., 116, Piccadilly.
 Samuel Scott, Esq. (Messrs. Samuel Scott and Co., Cavendish-square, bankers).

It has long been obvious to the world that our metropolis, as compared with every other leading capital in Europe, is wholly destitute of first-class hotel accommodation.

This Company propose to erect a first-class Hotel on a square plot of freehold ground, having a frontage of 900 feet, abutting on the Strand, Burleigh-street, Exeter-street, and Wellington-street, including the site of the Lyceum Theatre. The ground story in the Strand and Wellington-street will be devoted to first-class shops, the revenue from which alone is estimated to amount to £4250 per annum.

A statement of the cost of the land, buildings, &c., together with an estimate of the expected returns to the Company from all sources, have been prepared with the utmost care, and with a liberal allowance for contingencies. From these it will be seen that the earnings of the Hotel, based on the most moderate calculations, will exceed the outlay by a return of 20 per cent. on the capital, and much higher rate. These statements, together with a prospectus (to which the public are referred for the terms of subscription), and an elevation of the Hotel, may be obtained at the office. Persons desirous to become subscribers on the terms set forth in the Prospectus may pay a deposit of £3 per share, on or before the 15th of April, 1858, the balance of £27 per share, on or before the 15th of May, 1858, to the Messrs. Hankey and Co., Fenchurch-street; or Messrs. Samuel Scott and Co., Cavendish-square, to the credit of the above-named Trustees.

Office, 38, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE, NORTH

WALEN.—To be LET, for two or three years, from June next, the large and commodious Mansion called GLENGARTNEY, belonging to Mrs. Schuyler, on the Angleside coast of the Menai Straits, within five miles of the Anglesey coast, and extensive Garden and Grounds; the former abundant in wall-fruit. The house is furnished in the highest style, contains ample accommodation for a large and wealthy family, and forms a marine residence almost unequalled for beauty and salubrity of situation. Rent £500 a year. 1½ miles from Bangor, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway; and two from Beaumaris, which is accessible by daily steam-packets from Liverpool. Application may be made to her friends, Sir John Hay Williams, Bart., Rhianfa, Bangor; or S. D. Darbishire, Esq., Pen-y-fryn, near Conway.

MONEY, on Personal Security, promptly

ADVANCED to Noblemen or Gentlemen, Heirs to Entailed Estates, or by way of Mortgage on Property derived under wills or settlements &c. Confidential applications may be made or addressed to Mr. HOWE, 11, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, W.C.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—

WANTED directly a number of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to assist in a highly Artistic Pursuit, in connection with the Crystal Palace, where specimens can be seen in the Court of Inventions. The Art taught (terms moderate) personally or by letter; and continuous employment given to pupils in town or country, to realise a handsome income. No knowledge of drawing necessary. A Prospectus forwarded for four stamps. Arrangements made daily at LAURENT DE LARA'S Jewellery of Fine Art, 3, Torrington-square, Russell-square. Just ready, De Lara's Book on Illuminating, price 6s.

BRICK-MAKING MACHINES, adapted for

the Glays they are to work, and every information on Pottery, Machinery, and Works. The Society of Arts Prize Essay "On Brick-making," post-free, is 2d.—Mr. HUMPHREY CHAMBERLAIN, Kempsey, near Worcester.

NO CHARGE for STAMPING PAPER and

ENVELOPES, with Arms, Coronet, Crest, or Initials.—RODRIGUES' Cream-lined Adhesive Envelopes, 6d. per 100; Cream-lined Note, full size, five quires for 6d.; thick ditto, five quires for 1s.; Foolscap, 2s. per dozen. Sermon Papers, 4s. 6d. All kinds of Stationery equally cheap, at H. RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, London, W.

WEDDING CARDS, Enamelled Envelopes,

stamped in silver, with arms, crest, or flowers. "At Homes," and breakfast invitations, in the latest fashion. Card-plate elegantly engraved and 100 superfine cards printed for 4s. 6d.—Observe, at HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly (2 doors from Sackville-street)

STEREOSCOPIC NOVELTIES.—Silvester's

Sketches of Real Life—Affectionate Husband, First Night in the new House, Awful Discovery, Tête-à-Tête, and Three o'clock in the Morning. A large assortment of every variety of Groups and Views, on paper and glass, at SALMON and CO.'S, 48, Lombard-street.

LAKES of KILLARNEY and SOUTH of

IRELAND (STEREOSCOPIC).—The finest Series of Views ever issued, exquisitely coloured, 4s. 6d. set of 20, in elegant box. Sample copies sent by post, on remittance of 2d. stamps. London Stereoscopic Company, 54, Chancery-lane, and 313, Oxford-street.

PORTRAITS after DEATH.—The Nobility

and Gentry are respectfully informed that Portraits of Departed Friends are now taken as the most perfect and the most reliable notice. W. SOUTHWELL, Photographer, 16, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

ANTONI FORRER,

Artist in Hair and Jewellery, by Appointment to the Queen, 32, Baker-street, Portman-square (nearly opposite the Bazaar). Antoni Forrer has no connection whatever with his late Establishment in Regent-street.

CHARLES PACKER (late Antoni Forrer),

Artist in Hair to the QUEEN, by Appointment. Hair Jewellery Department, 136, Regent-street. Forrester and Kewey ditto, 78, Regent-street. Jet and Mourning ditto, 75, Regent-street.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S AMUSE-

MENTS.—Mr. CHEER respectfully calls attention to his STOCK of ARCHERY, which is, without exception, the largest in the world, among which will be found fine specimens of Self Yew, beautiful spring Snakewood, and the usual hard-wood-backed and self bows, at prices varying from 5s. to 5 guineas; Arrows, 2s. to 3s. per dozen; 3 feet Fargones, 9s. 6d.; 4 feet, 10s. 6d.; 5 feet, 12s. 6d.; 6 feet, 15s. 6d.; 7 feet, 18s. 6d.; 8 feet, 21s. 6d.; 9 feet, 24s. 6d.; 10 feet, 27s. 6d.; 11 feet, 30s. 6d.; 12 feet, 33s. 6d.; 13 feet, 36s. 6d.; 14 feet, 39s. 6d.; 15 feet, 42s. 6d.; 16 feet, 45s. 6d.; 17 feet, 48s. 6d.; 18 feet, 51s. 6d.; 19 feet, 54s. 6d.; 20 feet, 57s. 6d.; 21 feet, 60s. 6d.; 22 feet, 63s. 6d.; 23 feet, 66s. 6d.; 24 feet, 69s. 6d.; 25 feet, 72s. 6d.; 26 feet, 75s. 6d.; 27 feet, 78s. 6d.; 28 feet, 81s. 6d.; 29 feet, 84s. 6d.; 30 feet, 87s. 6d.; 31 feet, 90s. 6d.; 32 feet, 93s. 6d.; 33 feet, 96s. 6d.; 34 feet, 99s. 6d.; 35 feet, 102s. 6d.; 36 feet, 105s. 6d.; 37 feet, 108s. 6d.; 38 feet, 111s. 6d.; 39 feet, 114s. 6d.; 40 feet, 117s. 6d.; 41 feet, 120s. 6d.; 42 feet, 123s. 6d.; 43 feet, 126s. 6d.; 44 feet, 129s. 6d.; 45 feet, 132s. 6d.; 46 feet, 135s. 6d.; 47 feet, 138s. 6d.; 48 feet, 141s. 6d.; 49 feet, 144s. 6d.; 50 feet, 147s. 6d.; 51 feet, 150s. 6d.; 52 feet, 153s. 6d.; 53 feet, 156s. 6d.; 54 feet, 159s. 6d.; 55 feet, 162s. 6d.; 56 feet, 165s. 6d.; 57 feet, 168s. 6d.; 58 feet, 171s. 6d.; 59 feet, 174s. 6d.; 60 feet, 177s. 6d.; 61 feet, 180s. 6d.; 62 feet, 183s. 6d.; 63 feet, 186s. 6d.; 64 feet, 189s. 6d.; 65 feet, 192s. 6d.; 66 feet, 195s. 6d.; 67 feet, 198s. 6d.; 68 feet, 201s. 6d.; 69 feet, 204s. 6d.; 70 feet, 207s. 6d.; 71 feet, 210s. 6d.; 72 feet, 213s. 6d.; 73 feet, 216s. 6d.; 74 feet, 219s. 6d.; 75 feet, 222s. 6d.; 76 feet, 225s. 6d.; 77 feet, 228s. 6d.; 78 feet, 231s. 6d.; 79 feet, 234s. 6d.; 80 feet, 237s. 6d.; 81 feet, 240s. 6d.; 82 feet, 243s. 6d.; 83 feet, 246s. 6d.; 84 feet, 249s. 6d.; 85 feet, 252s. 6d.; 86 feet, 255s. 6d.; 87 feet, 258s. 6d.; 88 feet, 261s. 6d.; 89 feet, 264s. 6d.; 90 feet, 267s. 6d.; 91 feet, 270s. 6d.; 92 feet, 273s. 6d.; 93 feet, 276s. 6d.; 94 feet, 279s. 6d.; 95 feet, 282s. 6d.; 96 feet, 285s. 6d.; 97 feet, 288s. 6d.; 98 feet, 291s. 6d.; 99 feet, 294s. 6d.; 100 feet, 297s. 6d.; 101 feet, 300s. 6d.; 102 feet, 303s. 6d.; 103 feet, 306s. 6d.; 104 feet, 309s. 6d.; 105 feet, 312s. 6d.; 106 feet, 315s. 6d.; 107 feet, 318s. 6d.; 108 feet, 321s. 6d.; 109 feet, 324s. 6d.; 110 feet, 327s. 6d.; 111 feet, 330s. 6d.; 112 feet, 333s. 6d.; 113 feet, 336s. 6d.; 114 feet, 339s. 6d.; 115 feet, 342s. 6d.; 116 feet, 345s. 6d.; 117 feet, 348s. 6d.; 118 feet, 351s. 6d.; 119 feet, 354s. 6d.; 120 feet, 357s. 6d.; 121 feet, 360s. 6d.; 122 feet, 363s. 6d.; 123 feet, 366s. 6d.; 124 feet, 369s. 6d.; 125 feet, 372s. 6d.; 126 feet, 375s. 6d.; 127 feet, 378s. 6d.; 128 feet, 381s. 6d.; 129 feet, 384s. 6d.; 130 feet, 387s. 6d.; 131 feet, 390s. 6d.; 132 feet, 393s. 6d.; 133 feet, 396s. 6d.; 134 feet, 399s. 6d.; 135 feet, 402s. 6d.; 136 feet, 405s. 6d.; 137 feet, 408s. 6d.; 138 feet, 411s. 6d.; 139 feet, 414s. 6d.; 140 feet, 417s. 6d.; 141 feet, 420s. 6d.; 142 feet, 423s. 6d.; 143 feet, 426s. 6d.; 144 feet, 429s. 6d.; 145 feet, 432s. 6d.; 146 feet, 435s. 6d.; 147 feet, 438s. 6d.; 148 feet, 441s. 6d.; 149 feet, 444s. 6d.; 150 feet, 447s. 6d.; 151 feet, 450s. 6d.; 152 feet, 453s. 6d.; 153 feet, 456s. 6d.; 154 feet, 459s. 6d.; 155 feet, 462s. 6d.; 156 feet, 465s. 6d.; 157 feet, 468s. 6d.; 158 feet, 471s. 6d.; 159 feet, 474s. 6d.; 160 feet, 477s. 6d.; 161 feet, 480s. 6d.; 162 feet, 483s. 6d.; 163 feet, 486s. 6d.; 164 feet, 489s. 6d.; 165 feet, 492s. 6d.; 166 feet, 495s. 6d.; 167 feet, 498s. 6d.; 168 feet, 501s. 6d.; 169 feet, 504s. 6d.; 170 feet, 507s. 6d.; 171 feet, 510s. 6d.; 172 feet, 513s. 6d.; 173 feet, 516s. 6d.; 174 feet, 519s. 6d.; 175 feet, 522s. 6d.; 176 feet, 525s. 6d.; 177 feet, 528s. 6d.; 178 feet, 531s. 6d.; 179 feet, 534s. 6d.; 180 feet, 537s. 6d.; 181 feet, 540s. 6d.; 182 feet, 543s. 6d.; 183 feet, 546s. 6d.; 184 feet, 549s. 6d.; 185 feet, 552s. 6d.; 186 feet, 555s. 6d.; 187 feet, 558s. 6d.; 188 feet, 561s. 6d.; 189 feet, 564s. 6d.; 190 feet, 567s. 6d.; 191 feet, 570s. 6d.; 192 feet, 573s. 6d.; 193 feet, 576s. 6d.; 194 feet, 579s. 6d.; 195 feet, 582s. 6d.; 196 feet, 585s. 6d.; 197 feet, 588s. 6d.; 198 feet, 591s. 6d.; 199 feet, 594s. 6d.; 200 feet, 597s. 6d.; 201 feet, 600s. 6d.; 202 feet, 603s. 6d.; 203 feet, 606s. 6d.; 204 feet, 609s. 6d.; 205 feet, 612s. 6d.; 206 feet, 615s. 6d.; 207 feet, 618s. 6d.; 208 feet, 621s. 6d.; 209 feet, 624s. 6d.; 210 feet, 627s. 6d.; 211 feet, 630s. 6d.; 212 feet, 633s. 6d.; 213 feet, 636s. 6d.; 214 feet, 639s. 6d.; 215 feet, 642s. 6d.; 216 feet, 645s. 6d.; 217 feet, 648s. 6d.; 218 feet, 651s. 6d.; 219 feet, 654s. 6d.; 220 feet, 657s. 6d.; 221 feet, 660s. 6d.; 222 feet, 663s. 6d.; 223 feet, 666s. 6d.; 224 feet, 669s. 6d.; 225 feet, 672s. 6d.; 226 feet, 675s. 6d.; 227 feet, 678s. 6d.; 228 feet, 681s. 6d.; 229 feet, 684s. 6d.; 230 feet, 687s. 6d.; 231 feet, 690s. 6d.; 232 feet, 693s. 6d.; 233 feet, 696s. 6d.; 234 feet, 699s. 6d.; 235 feet, 702s. 6d.; 236 feet, 705s. 6d.; 237 feet, 708s. 6d.; 238 feet, 711s. 6d.; 239 feet, 714s. 6d.; 240 feet, 717s. 6d.; 241 feet, 720s. 6d.; 242 feet, 723s. 6d.; 243 feet, 726s. 6d.; 244 feet, 729s. 6d.; 245 feet, 732s. 6d.; 246 feet, 735s. 6d.; 247 feet, 738s. 6d.; 248 feet, 741s. 6d.; 249 feet, 744s. 6d.; 250 feet, 747s. 6d.; 251 feet, 750s. 6d.; 252 feet, 753s. 6d.; 253 feet, 756s. 6d.; 254 feet, 759s. 6d.; 255 feet, 762s. 6d.; 256 feet, 765s. 6d.; 257 feet, 768s. 6d.; 258 feet, 771s. 6d.; 259 feet, 774s. 6d.; 260 feet, 777s. 6d.; 261 feet, 780s. 6d.; 262 feet, 783s. 6d.; 263 feet, 786s. 6d.; 264 feet, 789s. 6d.; 265 feet, 792s. 6d.; 266 feet, 795s. 6d.; 267 feet, 798s. 6d.; 268 feet, 801s. 6d.; 269 feet, 804s. 6d.; 270 feet, 807s. 6d.; 271 feet, 810s. 6d.; 272 feet, 813s. 6d.; 273 feet, 816s. 6d.; 274 feet, 819s. 6d.; 275 feet, 822s. 6d.; 276 feet, 825s. 6d.; 277 feet, 828s. 6d.; 278 feet, 831s. 6d.; 279 feet, 834s. 6d.; 280 feet, 837s. 6d.; 281 feet, 840s. 6d.; 282 feet, 843s. 6d.; 283 feet, 846s. 6d.; 284 feet, 849s. 6d.; 285 feet, 852s. 6d.; 286 feet, 855s. 6d.; 287 feet, 858s. 6d.; 288 feet, 861s. 6d.; 289 feet, 864s. 6d.; 290 feet, 867s. 6d.; 291 feet, 870s. 6d.; 292 feet, 873s. 6d.; 293 feet, 876s. 6d.; 294 feet, 879s. 6d.; 295 feet, 882s. 6d.; 296 feet, 885s. 6d.; 297 feet, 888s. 6d.; 298 feet, 891s. 6d.; 299 feet, 894s. 6d.; 300 feet, 897s. 6d.; 301 feet, 900s. 6d.; 302 feet, 903s. 6d.; 303 feet, 906s. 6d.; 304 feet, 909s. 6d.; 305 feet, 912s. 6d.; 306 feet, 915s. 6d.; 307 feet, 918s. 6d.; 308 feet, 921s. 6d.; 309 feet, 924s. 6d.; 310 feet, 927s. 6d.; 311 feet, 930s. 6d.; 312 feet, 933s. 6d.; 313 feet, 936s. 6d.; 314 feet, 939s. 6d.; 315 feet, 942s. 6d.; 316 feet, 945s. 6d.; 317 feet, 948s. 6d.; 318 feet, 951s. 6d.; 319 feet, 954s. 6d.; 320 feet, 957s. 6d.; 321 feet, 960s. 6d.; 322 feet, 963s. 6d.; 323 feet, 966s. 6d.; 324 feet, 969s. 6d.; 325 feet, 972s. 6d.; 326 feet, 975s. 6d.; 327 feet, 978s. 6d.; 328 feet, 981s. 6d.; 329 feet, 984s. 6d.; 330 feet, 987s. 6d.; 331 feet, 990s. 6d.; 332 feet, 993s. 6d.; 333 feet, 996s. 6d.; 334 feet, 999s. 6d.; 335 feet, 1002s. 6d.; 336 feet, 1005s. 6d.; 337 feet, 1008s. 6d.; 338 feet, 1011s. 6d.; 339 feet, 1014s. 6d.; 340 feet, 1017s. 6d.; 341 feet, 1020s. 6d.; 342 feet, 1023s. 6d.; 343 feet, 1026s. 6d.; 344 feet, 1029s. 6d.; 345 feet, 1032s. 6d.; 346 feet, 1035s. 6d.; 347 feet, 1038s. 6d.; 348 feet, 1041s. 6d.; 349 feet, 1044s. 6d.; 350 feet, 1047s. 6d.; 351 feet, 1050s. 6d.; 352 feet, 1053s. 6d.; 353 feet, 1056s. 6d.; 354 feet, 1059s. 6d.; 355 feet, 1062s. 6d.; 356 feet, 1065s. 6d.; 357 feet, 1068s. 6d.; 358 feet, 1071s. 6d.; 359 feet, 1074s. 6d.; 360 feet, 1077s. 6d.; 361 feet, 1080s. 6d.; 362 feet, 1083s. 6d.; 363 feet, 1086s. 6d.; 364 feet, 1089s. 6d.; 365 feet, 1092s. 6d.; 366 feet, 1095s. 6d.; 367 feet, 1098s. 6d.; 368 feet, 1101s. 6d.; 369 feet, 1104s. 6d.; 370 feet, 1107s. 6d.; 371 feet, 1110s. 6d.; 372 feet, 1113s. 6d.; 373 feet, 1116s. 6d.; 374 feet, 1119s. 6d.; 375 feet, 1122s. 6d.; 376 feet, 1125s. 6d.; 377 feet, 1128s. 6d.; 378 feet, 1131s. 6d.; 379 feet, 1134s. 6d.; 380 feet, 1137s. 6d.; 381 feet, 1140s. 6d.; 382 feet, 1143s. 6d.; 383 feet, 1146s. 6d.; 384 feet, 1149s. 6d.; 385 feet, 1152s. 6d.; 386 feet, 1155s. 6d.; 387 feet, 1158s. 6d.; 388 feet, 1161s. 6d.; 389 feet, 1164s. 6d.; 390 feet, 1167s. 6d.; 391 feet, 1170s. 6d.; 392 feet, 1173s. 6d.; 393 feet, 1176s. 6d.; 394 feet, 1179s. 6d.; 395 feet, 1182s. 6d.; 396 feet, 1185s. 6d.; 397 feet, 1188s. 6d.; 398 feet, 1191s. 6d.; 399 feet, 1194s. 6d.; 400 feet, 1197s. 6d.; 401 feet, 1200s. 6d.; 402 feet, 1203s. 6d.; 403 feet, 1206s. 6d.; 404 feet, 1209s. 6d.; 405 feet, 1212s. 6d.; 406 feet, 1215s. 6d.; 407 feet, 1218s. 6d.; 408 feet, 1221s. 6d.; 409 feet, 1224s. 6d.; 410 feet, 1227s. 6d.; 411 feet, 1230s. 6d.; 412 feet, 1233s. 6d.; 413 feet, 1236s. 6d.; 414 feet, 1239s. 6d.; 415 feet, 1242s. 6d.; 416 feet, 1245s. 6d.; 417 feet, 1248s. 6d.; 418 feet, 1251s. 6d.; 419 feet, 1254s. 6d.; 420 feet, 1257s. 6d.; 421 feet, 1260s. 6d.; 422 feet, 1263s. 6d.; 423 feet, 1266s. 6d.; 424 feet, 1269s. 6d.; 425 feet, 1272s. 6d.; 426 feet, 1275s. 6d.; 427 feet, 1278s. 6d.; 428 feet, 1281s. 6d.; 429 feet, 1284s. 6d.; 430 feet, 1287s. 6d.; 431 feet, 1290s. 6d.; 432 feet, 1293s. 6d.; 433 feet, 1296s. 6d.; 434 feet, 1299s. 6d.; 435 feet, 1302s. 6d.; 436 feet, 1305s. 6d.; 437 feet, 1308s. 6d.; 438 feet, 1311s. 6d.; 439 feet, 1314s. 6d.; 440 feet, 1317s. 6d.; 441 feet, 1320s. 6d.; 442 feet, 1323s. 6d.; 443 feet, 1326s. 6d.; 444 feet, 1329s. 6d.; 445 feet, 1332s. 6d.; 446 feet, 1335s. 6d.; 447 feet, 1338s. 6d.; 448 feet, 1341s. 6d.; 449 feet, 1344s. 6d.; 450 feet, 1347s. 6d.; 451 feet, 1350s. 6d.; 452 feet, 1353s. 6d.; 453 feet, 1356s. 6d.; 454 feet, 1359s. 6d.; 455 feet, 1362s. 6d.; 456 feet, 1365s. 6d.; 457 feet, 1368s. 6d.; 458 feet, 1371s. 6d.; 459 feet, 1374s. 6d.; 460 feet, 1377s. 6d.; 461 feet, 1380s. 6d.; 462 feet, 1383s. 6d.; 463 feet, 1386s. 6d.; 464 feet, 1389s. 6d.; 465 feet, 1392s. 6d.; 466 feet, 1395s. 6d.; 467 feet, 1398s. 6d.; 468 feet, 1401s. 6d.; 469 feet, 1404s. 6d.; 470 feet, 1407s. 6d.; 471 feet, 1410s. 6d.; 472 feet, 1413s. 6d.; 473 feet, 1416s. 6d.; 474 feet, 1419s. 6d.; 475 feet, 1422s. 6d.; 476 feet, 1425s. 6d.; 477 feet, 1428s. 6d.; 478 feet, 1431s. 6d.; 479 feet, 1434s. 6d.; 480 feet, 1437s. 6d.; 481 feet, 1440s. 6d.; 482 feet, 1443s. 6d.; 483 feet, 1446s. 6d.; 484 feet, 1449s. 6d.; 485 feet, 1452s. 6d.; 486 feet, 1455s. 6d.; 487 feet, 1458s. 6d.; 488 feet, 1461s. 6d.; 489 feet, 1464s. 6d.; 490 feet, 1467s. 6d.; 491 feet, 1470s. 6d.; 492 feet, 1473s. 6d.; 493 feet, 1476s. 6d.; 494 feet, 1479s. 6d.; 495 feet, 1482s. 6d.; 496 feet, 1485s. 6d.; 497 feet, 1488s. 6d.; 498 feet, 1491s. 6d.; 499 feet, 1494s. 6d.; 500 feet, 1497s. 6d.; 501 feet, 1500s. 6d.; 502 feet, 1503s. 6d.; 503 feet, 1506s. 6d.; 504 feet, 1509s. 6d.; 505 feet, 1512s. 6d.; 506 feet, 1515s. 6d.; 507 feet, 1518s. 6d.; 508 feet, 1521s. 6d.; 509 feet, 1524s. 6d.; 510 feet, 1527s. 6d.; 511 feet, 1530s. 6d.; 512 feet, 1533s. 6d.; 513 feet, 1536s. 6d.; 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ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.

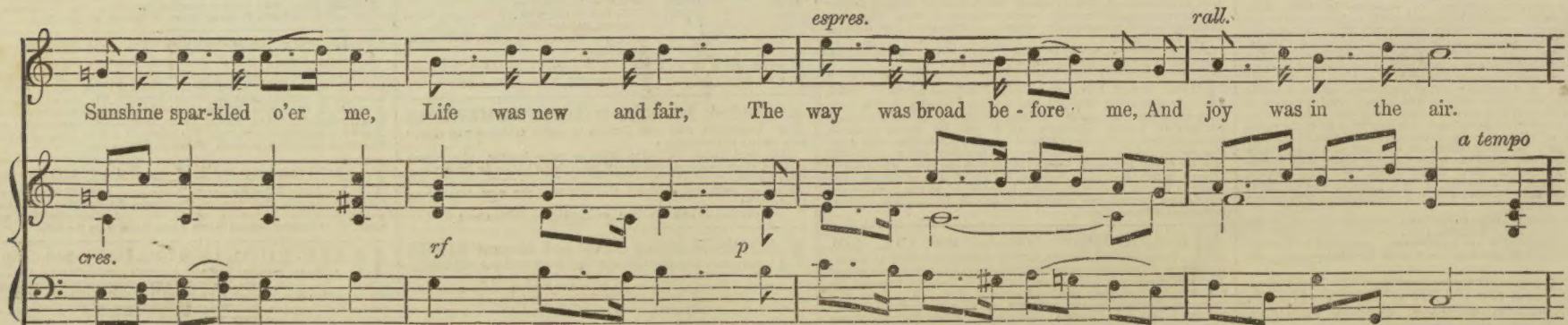
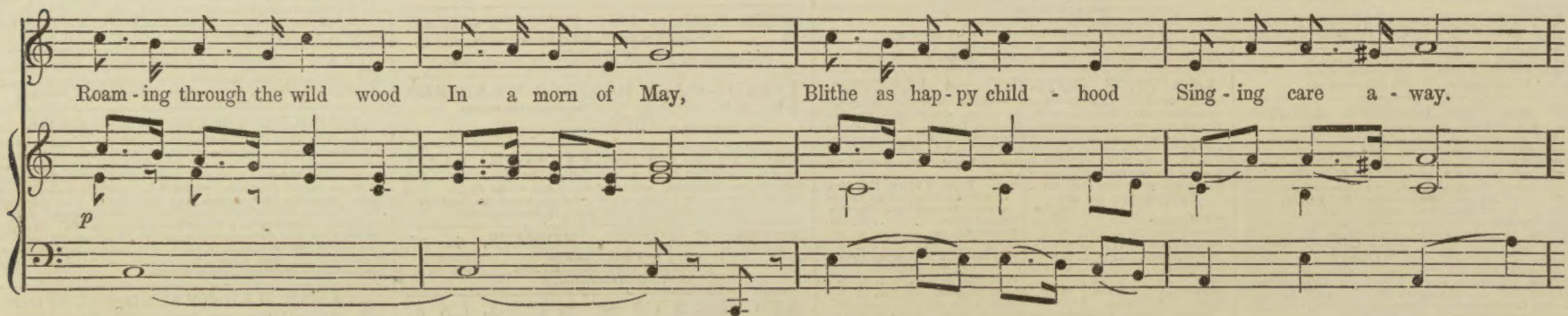
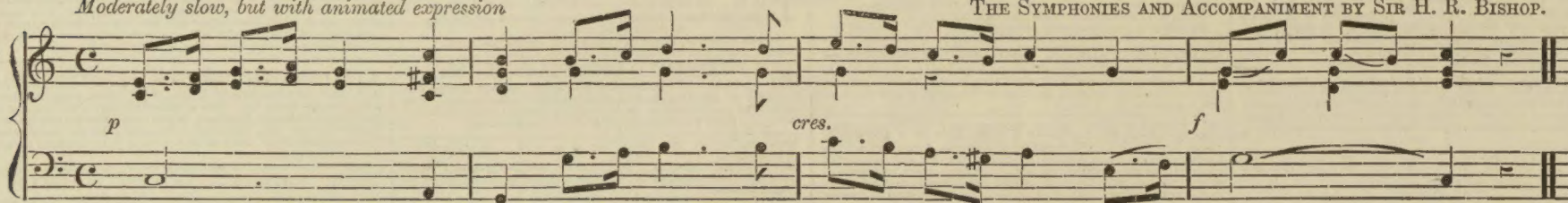


POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Moderately slow, but with animated expression

AIR, "TAFKY WAS A WELSHMAN."

THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENT BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.



II.
Once remember'd shilling
Was my only wealth;
But my hand was willing,
I had youthful health:
Fancies, full of riches,
And a heart of grace;
And hopes, the lovely witches!
That looked me in the face.

III.
"Fortune! you may flout me;
I am rich," quoth I;
"Reckon, if you doubt me,
What your gold can buy.
Can it purchase pleasures,
Such as health affords?
And strength and hope are treasures,
As rich as any lord's.

IV.
Hand, for honest labour,
Head, to hope the best;
Heart to love my neighbour,
Faith for all the rest:
These, and power to use them,
Are the wealth I hold;
And fool I'd be to lose them,
For all Australia's gold.

V.
Shilling, if I spend thee,
Still the fountains run!
Shilling, if I lend thee,
Others may be won.
Fortune, if you love me,
You can seek my door;
If not, there's Heaven above me,
And ne'er will I deplore."

VI.
Thus, in Life's young morning,
Singing as I went,
Fear and danger scorning,
I was still content.
Fortune never hail'd me
None the worse I've sped;
For courage never fail'd me,
Nor yet my daily bread.